

PERSONAL NOTES

Arrivals and Departures of Residents and Visitors

IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

The Column Everybody Reads—Chat About Your Friends and Neighbors—Here and There.

Hon. John S. Miller, of Somerset, spent several days in Bedford this week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Hapden Leopold spent last week visiting the latter's sister, Mrs. Joseph Adams in Altoona.

Squire J. L. Tenley, of Defiance, transacted business in Bedford on Tuesday.

Squire S. A. Blair, of Six Mile Run, transacted business in Bedford on Tuesday.

H. H. Rorabaugh, of Six Mile Run, was a Bedford visitor on Monday.

Rev. and Mrs. C. R. Allenbaugh, of Marion, Ohio, are visiting the latter's father, W. S. Arnold.

William Weyant, of Imbler, transacted business in Bedford on Tuesday.

James Fluke, of Saxton, was transacting business in Bedford on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Shea and child, of Greensburg, are visiting relatives at this place.

F. B. Corle, of Claysburg, transacted business in Bedford on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Horne of Pittsburgh are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Virginia Horne.

Mr. Frank McCleary, of Washington, D. C., is visiting his sisters, Misses Margaret and Drucilla McCleary.

The Bedford Garage at this place ranked third in the state of Pennsylvania in the selling of gasoline during July.

M. W. Corle attended a meeting of the district representatives of the R. L. Dollings Company in Altoona on last Friday.

Lee Foreman shipped from this place on Tuesday a fine load of Bedford County cows to T. P. Jones at Atglen, Chester County.

Mrs. Harry Crouse and four children, Violet, Raberta, Adam and Russell, left on Tuesday to visit the former's parents at Mt. Union.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Rosenstiel, of McKeesport, are visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. Gussie Harrison.

George Walters, of Mann's Choice, and S. E. Turner, of Schellburg were among the out-of-town visitors to our city on Saturday last.

Miss Helen McLaughlin left yesterday for Pittsburgh where she will enter the Nurses Training School at the Mercy Hospital.

Ellis Diehl, of Lutzville and J. J. Mitchell, of Cumberland Valley, were among the business visitors to Bedford yesterday.

Miss Irene Ickes, of Johnstown, is spending some time visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leonard.

Miss Catharine McLaughlin will leave tomorrow for Reading where she will assume her duties as a teacher in the High School.

Miss Margaret Russell left on Wednesday for Philadelphia where she will attend Pierce Business College.

Mrs. J. T. Bell and daughters, Helen and Emery, returned recently from Milroy where they had been visiting for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark, of Philadelphia, are visiting at the home of the former's father, Dr. Clark.

Misses Mary and Margaret Smith have as their guests Misses Marian George, of Philadelphia, and Ruth Hartz, of Landsdowne.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Blackburn and family returned home recently from a visit with friends in Canada, Illinois and Ohio.

Atty. and Mrs. George Points have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Amos, of McKeesport. Mr. Amos is a clerk in the U. S. Revenue office at Pittsburgh.

Guy Blymyer, wife and two children, of Mt. Union are visiting the former's parents, Squire and Mrs. J. S. Blymyer on East Pitt Street.

Mrs. Raymond Eichelberger returned to Philadelphia Wednesday after spending some time at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cossna.

All members K. of P. Lodge No. 436 are requested to be at the regular meeting on Monday, September 5, at 8 o'clock. Let there be a full turnout. Business of importance will be transacted.

Mrs. S. H. Sell and daughter, Leone accompanied by Mrs. Sell's sister, Mrs. R. Z. Replogle, of Johnstown, motored to Wagon Lake, Indiana, to attend the annual church conference of the Brethren church in session at the latter place.

Marriage Licenses were granted in Cumberland the past week to Samuel Musselman, of Klahr, and Minnie Idella Dively, of Queen, Melvin H. Tewell and Nora V. Swartzwelder, both of Chaneyville, and William M. Leckemby and Emma E. Tharp of Hyndman.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Calwell, of West Pitt Street, had as their guests last week Prof. and Mrs. W. L. Smith, of Pittsburgh. Prof. Smith is principal of the Allegheny High School at that place.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OPEN ON MONDAY

Schools will open on Monday morning (Labor Day) at nine o'clock. All grade children will report to the grade rooms indicated on the report cards. If card has been lost report to the Principal's office to-day or to-morrow and get a duplicate. No child without a report card will be admitted to the class room. The first day's school will require the presence of pupils for about an hour after which pupils will be dismissed for the day.

New entrants to the grades should report to the Principal for registration and placement today before 5 p. m. or tomorrow morning. Attention is again called to the new ruling that all children becoming six years of age before July 1922 should be registered at this time and entered on Monday. Vaccination certificates should be presented at time of registration.

The attention of present and prospective High School students is called to the following course of study—Freshmen Required—English, Civics and History, Algebra; Elective—General Science, Latin, Sophomore, Required—English, Modern History; Elective—Biology, Geometry, Mathematics (general), Elocution, Latin, (Caesar) Juniors, Required—English, U. S. History; Elective—Algebra, Physics, French, Latin, Drawing and Manual Training. Senior, Required—English, U. S. History; Elective—Solid Geometry and Review Algebra, Chemistry, French, Latin.

Because of the class and study schedule all students will be required to take four full credits of school work. No students will be admitted on part time.

The course in Drawing and Manual Training will be given as a unit credit provided it is taken as a fifth credit. Students desiring to register for this course must consult Prof. Gehman previously.

Students should plan their course of study before Monday. The Principal and assistants will gladly act as advisers for students in doubt and request that such students call for conference today or tomorrow.

The patrons and friends of the schools are invited to be present at the formal opening exercises on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock.

HISTORIC CIGAR STORE GOES

G. M. Harry, Harrisburg, Disposes of Politicians' Hangout

Harrisburg, Aug. 29.—George M. Harry, whose cigar store at Third and Walnut streets this city, has been the rendezvous of State leaders and politicians for a quarter of a century, has disposed of the old landmark.

Every Governor in the last twenty-five years has been the patron of Mr. Harry and has drawn upon his establishment for Executive Mansion supplies. He is personally known to more State leaders and politicians than possibly any business man in this city.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia politicians particularly made his establishment a common meeting place for decades, and some interesting reminiscences of the past are recalled in the announcement of his retirement. Mr. Harry's personality and his ability to preserve political secrets was possibly the reason for his State-wide acquaintance and popularity.

He is a former newspaperman and gained his first insight into State politics when he was Associated Press correspondent at Bedford Springs, then the favorite resort of "Bill" Kemble, "Jim" McManes and other celebrated leaders of a past generation.

Mr. Harry is personally acquainted with many Bedford people chief among whom is Hon. John M. Reynolds, former Congressman and Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Harry and Mr. Reynolds became acquainted many years ago and their friendship has been very intimate ever since.

TO ALL EX-SOLDIERS OF BEDFORD COUNTY

If you have any claim or claims against the Government which you have never been able to have completed satisfactorily, kindly forward to the Bedford County Chapter, American Red Cross, Bedford Pa., your name and address together with an explanation of your claim or claims and same will be looked after within a short time by the "Clean-Up Squad" who will visit our territory in the near future. Watch the county papers for the date of the arrival of this Squad in our county.

Misses Martha Mervine and Ernestine Sellers left on Wednesday morning for Cumberland where they will enter the Nurses Training School in connection with the Western Maryland Hospital. Miss Mervine's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Mervine, gave a farewell dinner in her honor on Sunday.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Earl W. Mills, of Everett and Catharine B. Horne, of Napier. Oscar J. Wagner and Hazel G. Harden, of Cumberland, Md. Richard E. Mock, of Weyant, and Mary V. Dell, of Imbler.

GAME LAWS OF 1921 OF PENNSYLVANIA

Open Seasons:

Game	Season	Dates inclusive.
Deer—male with horns 4 inches above the skull	Dec. 1—Dec. 15	Dec. 1—Dec. 15
Bear	Nov. 1—Dec. 15	Nov. 1—Dec. 15
Raccoon	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Jan. 31
Hare, rabbit	Nov. 1—Dec. 15	Nov. 1—Dec. 15
Squirrels (black, gray, fox), quail, ruffed grouse, ring-neck pheasant, Hungarian partridge, wild turkey	Nov. 1—Nov. 30	Nov. 1—Nov. 30
Red or pine squirrel	Nov. 1—Aug. 15	Nov. 1—Aug. 15
Duck, goose, brant	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Sept. 16—Dec. 31
Black-bellied and golden plovers, yellowlegs, coot (mudhen)	Sept. 16—Nov. 30	Sept. 16—Nov. 30
Gallinule, Wilson snipe or jacksnipe	Oct. 1—Nov. 30	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
Woodcock	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 1—Nov. 30
Rail	Sept. 1—Oct. 30	Sept. 1—Oct. 30
Regdbird	Aug. 1—Nov. 30	Aug. 1—Nov. 30
Blackbird	Aug. 1—Nov. 30	Aug. 1—Nov. 30

No open season: Elk, (1923), doe, fawn, dove, swans, wood duck, elder duck, grebes, guillemots, gulls, herons, jaegers, loons, murres, petrels, puffins, shearwaters, terns, and all shore birds (except Woodcock, Wilson snipe or jacksnipe, black-bellied and golden plovers, and yellowlegs).

Hunting licenses: Nonresident, \$10. Issued by commission or county treasurer. Resident, \$1 from county treasurer, \$1.15 through justice of peace. Licenses not issued to minor under 14 years of age, and minor between 14 or 16 must furnish written consent of parents or guardian. Licensee required to wear tag displayed on middle of back and to carry license on person.

Resident citizens and members of family residing upon and cultivating land in State as either owner or lessee may hunt on such land and, with consent of owner, on adjoining land without a license.

Aliens not permitted to hunt or be possessed of dogs or firearms.

Bag limits and possession: One deer (6 to party camping or hunting together), 1 bear (3 to party camping or hunting together), 40 rabbits, 15 hares, 20 quails, 1 turkey, 25 quail (Virginia partridge), 15 ruffed grouse, 6 ringneck pheasants, 10 Hungarian partridge, 20 woodcocks a season. Five rabbits, 3 hares, 6 squirrels (black, gray, fox), 8 quail (Virginia partridge), 3 ruffed grouse, 3 ringneck pheasants, 4 Hungarian partridge, 6 woodcocks, 25 ducks, 8 geese, 8 brant, 25 Wilson snipe, 15 in all of plovers and yellowlegs, 50 sora, 25 in all of other rails, coots and gallinules a day. Possession of migratory birds permitted during first 10 days of close season; other game during first 30 days thereof.

Sale: Sale prohibited of wild deer, elk, squirrel, rabbit or hare, wild ring-neck pheasant, Hungarian partridge taken in the State; and of quail, ruffed grouse (pheasant), wild turkey, reedbirds and all other migratory birds (wherever taken), provided bears, raccoons and blackbirds may be sold at any time.

Export: The export is prohibited of all protected game; provided, a non-resident licensee may take out with him on the same conveyance one day's limit of game. Small game to be carried upon the person in hunting coat or game bag, or as hand baggage, without cover. Large game may be shipped by express when plainly marked. Shipment by parcel post prohibited.

Miscellaneous: Use of automatic guns prohibited. Single ball only in killing deer and bear.

MUST DISPLAY FLAG.

The legislature of this year passed a law on the 26th day of April which requires the United States flag to be displayed at all public gatherings and public meetings and entertainments. Presidents or secretaries or organizers are required to see that the flag is displayed. The flag must not be less than 42 inches and shall be the standard flag of the United States. The fine is not less than one hundred dollars for each offense. Churches and religious organizations are not exacted to display a flag nor are they subject to the fine. The act complete is as follows:

NO. 154.
AN ACT
Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful for the owner, proprietor, or lessee of any hall, place of amusement, auditorium, tent or room, used for the entertainment of the public, for public gatherings, or public meetings to permit the holdings of any entertainment, public gatherings, or public meetings, unless the flag of the United States shall be publicly displayed in such hall, place of amusement, auditorium, tent, or room.

It shall be unlawful for the person or persons directly or indirectly in charge of any entertainment, public gathering, or public meeting, on any public street or highway or lot or tract of land, in any city, borough, town or township, to proceed with the holding of any such entertainment, public gathering or public meeting, unless - the flag of the United States, reasonably clean and in good repair, shall be publicly displayed at such entertainment, gathering, or meeting.

The flag required to be displayed by the provisions of this act shall be the standard flag of the United States, and shall be of a size not less than fifty-two by sixty-six inches.

This section shall not apply to churches, auditoriums, or rooms used by congregations as places of religious worship.

Section 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any alderman, magistrate or justice of the peace of the proper city or county, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense, for the use of the Commonwealth.

PRIMARY BALLOTS

The Primary Ballots this year will be printed by the Gazette. There will be six ballots, the Democratic Primary ballot, the Republican Primary ballot, the Socialist Primary ballot and the special election of Congressman-at-large and a ballot for the Constitutional Convention for all voters of the county who have not registered with a party affiliation but who wish to vote for or against the Constitutional Convention. All voters who are registered with party affiliations, Republicans, Democratic, Socialist or Prohibition can vote for or against the Constitutional convention on the ballot furnished for the party of their choice. The September Primary election, which will be held September 20, is therefore, a Primary election and a General election in one.

YOUTH SHOT IN LEG

Carl Williams, aged 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Williams of Roaring Spring is confined to the Nason hospital at that place suffering with a bullet wound of the right leg, the young man being accidentally shot while camping last Thursday with his Sunday School class.

The party left Roaring Springs about two weeks ago for camp about six miles below Everett. On Thursday last while one of the boys was handling a rifle, the trigger was accidentally discharged, the 22-calibre shot entering Williams' right leg a few inches below the knee.

The ball penetrated the upper end of the tibia and was located by use of the x-ray at the Nason hospital. Surgeons removed the ball and the young man's condition is favorable.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING FATAL

Mrs. Emma Bates, colored, of this place was accidentally shot and killed on Wednesday afternoon about four o'clock when Mrs. Sadie Dean, who was carrying a shotgun stumbled and fell, thus discharging the gun. The three women, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Dean and Miss Bertha Robinson, also colored, were on their way down street to have the former's husband arrested for being intoxicated when they met him as he was going home. He started to stone the three women and Mrs. Dean ran home and got the shotgun with the intention of scaring Bates. As she was running along with the gun she stumbled and fell, discharging it, and Mrs. Bates who was just in front of her and very close fell over, the shot having entered her body near the heart. She died about half an hour after the shooting.

The coroner's inquest held on the body resulted in a verdict of accidental shooting. After the inquest the body was removed to Pate's undertaking establishment and prepared for burial. The funeral will probably be held on Saturday, but all arrangements not being arranged at the time of going to press.

Mrs. Bates was aged 48 years and was well known around Bedford. Besides her husband she is survived by two sons, Ross Fry, of Cumberland, and David Bates.

At a hearing at J. S. Blymyer's office yesterday afternoon John Bates was held under \$500 bail on a charge of making and handling intoxicating liquor. The two women, Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Robinson, were also held for September court as witnesses.

CLAYSBURG TO PLAY BEDFORD

Claysburg, a Blair County league team, will cross bats with the Bedford boys at Northside Park this evening at 4:45 o'clock. This promises to be an exceptionally good game as the team is reported to be composed of good players, and they are trying hard for second place in the Blair County League. Everybody out!

In the game with Salemsville on Wednesday evening the Salemsville players quit at the end of the fifth inning having disputed the umpire's decision on a play. The score at the end of the fifth inning was 3—3.

M. E. CHURCH

J. V. Royer, Pastor.
Sunday School, 9:45; Communion 11:00; Epworth League, 6:30; Preaching, 7:30.

STATE GIVES NO AID IN ROAD BUILDING

COMMISSIONERS HAVE DONE EVERYTHING POSSIBLE FOR GOOD ROADS IN COUNTY

The Bedford Gazette has been telling the people and the tax payers of Bedford County in several issues about the bad condition of the road kept up and maintained by the State in Bedford County. We have said that the roads of the county are in worse condition than they have been for years, especially the State dirt road, that the management of the State roads of the county has become most woefully inefficient and incompetent, that there are thousands of dollars being spent each year by the management of the State road system that do not help the road an iota, that the State complains of its lack of funds to meet the necessary improvements of the roads, and yet it maintains a road management in Bedford County that depletes the treasury at Harrisburg of these thousands of dollars, the benefit of which never touches the road bed at all.

A great many people and good citizens at that have criticized the County Commissioners for not fulfilling their promises in securing State-aid roads, especially in Colerain Township, Everett Borough, St. Clair West Township and St. Clair East Township, when as a matter of fact the Commissioners have done all in their power to get these roads started and fulfill their bona fide promises to the people. They have the money all ready in the treasury of Bedford County to build these promised roads, they have gone to the trouble to go to Harrisburg to see the Governor and Mr. Sadler of the State Highway Commission, and have received the most flattering promises from these men that the roads in the above named townships and borough would be started, but nothing has been done. The improvements have been postponed from promise to promise and from time to time up to the present and on August the seventeenth 1921 Mr. D. C. Reiley, County Solicitor, for the County Commissioners, and in their behalf wrote Hon. Lewis S. Sadler, State Highway Commissioner asking that something be done in regard to fulfilling the contract the Commissioners had entered with the State Highway Department for construction of roads and then after all summer promising and breaking and promising and breaking again and again the State Highway Commissioner, Mr. Sadler, comes back with the statement "that the revenues of the State at the present moment are not sufficient to justify our awarding of these contracts". These plans and promises were entered into away in the spring when there were ample revenues available for these roads. It looks to us as if Mr. Sadler does not intend to fulfill these promises in any shape or form.

We understand that the road building is going on in Huntingdon County, Blair County, Cambria County, and Somerset County without any halt whatever; that there seem to be ample funds for these counties to improve their roads, so why shouldn't Bedford County get its share? The tax payers from Bedford County should know the absolute and honest reason why these roads are not being built. It isn't any fault of the County Commissioners at all, but the blame can be laid right down at the door of State Highway Commissioner Lewis S. Sadler. He's the one to blame, and of course, indirectly, Governor Sproul.

We are glad to know that the Gazette's protest of indifference and neglect on the part of the road management of Bedford County has been taken up by other papers. We haven't read any more scathing rebukes to the management than we read in the Everett papers and the Saxton Herald of last week to show to the people that the fault doesn't lie with the Commissioners and that it rests with the state road management. We are quoting Mr. Reiley's letter of August 17 to Mr. Sadler, a reply thereto to Mr. Reiley, as well as a reply of the State Highway Commissioner to the Commissioners of Bedford County to an inquiry of Ross A. Stiver, of August 16. It is time for the people and the voters of Bedford County to come forward with petitions and remonstrances. It looks to us as if the State Highway Department is nothing more than a bum political machine manipulated only for the purpose of keeping a clique of politicians in power. If that should be the case, Bedford County should be registered against that clique at any and all time.

Mr. Reiley's Letter to Mr. Sadler Bedford, Pa., August 17, 1921. Honorable Lewis S. Sadler, State Highway Commissioner, Harrisburg, Pa.

My dear Sir:—

In accordance with an agreement made with you some months ago, the County Commissioners formulated a plan for the construction of State Aid roads in Bedford County, and on June 16th, 1921, forwarded to you a list of their preferences, which included, 1st, 15840 feet on Route No. 329 in Colerain Twp.; 2nd, 6000 feet on Route No. 46 in 2nd, 6000 feet on Route No. 46 in Everett Borough; 3rd, 15840 feet on Route No. 222 in West St. Clair.

(Continued on page five)

LEAGUE ONLY CHANCE OF SUCCESS

Bryce Indorses It Before Institute of Politics, Says Its Workers Will Go On Supporting It.

"THERE MUST BE TRIBUNAL TO DECIDE CONTROVERSIES." Indicates It Is the One Practical Medium for Destroying War Before War Destroys Us.

Wilhamstown, Mass., Aug. 26.—Specific indorsement of the League of Nations "with whatever amendments may be found necessary," was made by Viscount James Bryce in his final address before the Institute of Politics to-day. His declaration concerning the League was as follows:

"Those for whom I venture to speak, workers who have nothing to do with our respective Governments, mean to persevere in supporting it as the only plan yet launched with a prospect of success. We are nearer to the conflagration than you are, but prairie fires spread fast."

Viscount Bryce declared that "while we are obliged to dismiss the conception of a super-state as outside the range of practical politics, still if the people do not by some means try to destroy war, war will destroy them."

"What means?" he asked, shall be adopted to this end? The old fashioned system of defensive alliances among individual states is open to as many objections as is the concept of the super-state. Could an alliance be made by a large number of states directed not against other states but against war itself by providing means of averting it?"

Although Lord Bryce avoided answering this question in so many words, his substantial conclusion was that such an alliance was potentially possible.

Must Be Permanent Tribunal.

"Such a combination of states would begin by developing and extending the scope of the methods of arbitration and conciliation. These two methods may be made to cover every sort of dispute that can arise between states," he said, adding that for this combination of states "there must be not only a permanent tribunal to hear and decide controversies but a council of some sort to apply methods of conciliation to disputes not fit for legal determination."

"The idea of a superstate embracing the whole world, a federation of peoples ruled by a parliament of man, appeals to the imagination and inspiring. But it is a phase which has no clear relation to anything in the world of the concrete. No one, so far as I know, has presented it in a concrete form by showing what the organization and government of such a world federation would actually be in practice."

"If the backward peoples were allowed to exert their power of numbers, either by the direct voting of their citizens en masse or by the number of representatives assigned to them on the basis of population in the ruling general assembly of the federation, the result might be to throw back instead of to advance civilization."

It was here that Viscount Bryce indorsed, as the best alternative to the super-state, an alliance "providing means for averting war."

Should Include Many.

"It would seem," he continued "that such a combination should consist of a large number of states of large that the special interest of each would be overruled by the general interest of all, the maintenance of world peace. It should include states so important that they would possess not only material strength but also a full volume of educated opinion sufficient to constitute a moral force. The more of such states there were in the combination the stronger would it be. There are advantages in having all states members."

"What should be the organs by which such a combination will conduct its business? A chief aim is to avoid direct interchange of views the delays and misunderstandings which arise in diplomatic correspondence between a number of states."

He here urged the necessity for a permanent tribunal, with a council. "Can the contemplated combination be prevented from falling under the influence of two or three or more of the greater powers? I reply that a proper organization of the combination ought to prevent and would prevent such a contingency."

Mrs. Lucinda Cessna

Mrs. Lucinda (Whitney) Cessna, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Fred J. Rock, near New Paris on the morning of August 28, 1921, aged 87 years, 7 months and 17 days. She is survived by one son and three daughters: T. M. Cessna, of Blue Mound, Ill.; Mrs. Sarah Bowden and Mrs. A. J. Comer, of Windber, and Mrs. Fred J. Rock, of New Paris. She made her home with her children since left a widow twenty-five years ago. She became a member of the M. E. church at the age of sixteen years and remained such until her death. Funeral services were conducted at the home of her daughter on Thursday morning by the Rev. G. W. Knox of the M. E. church. Interment was made at her former home, Burnt Cabins, Pa.

Wireless Telegraph Great Factor in Winning War, Says Daniels

If the Germans had cut every cable we could still have talked to Europe—Navy's wireless programme annihilated space and defied enemy interference—Most powerful radio plant in world constructed by U. S. navy belts globe with its spark—How the radio compass, a war invention, saves lost ships—Loneliness of sea has been robbed of its terrors—Who will celebrate wonders and heroes of wireless?

By Josephus Daniels
Former Secretary of the Navy

ARTICLE 10.

The miracle of wireless made it possible for the United States to fight a war on the other side of the world without losing contact with her soldiers and ships for longer than three hours out of any twenty-four.

Measuring distance in terms of space, Washington was separated by 3,000 miles of water from the fighting forces of the United States in France.

But measuring distance in terms of time, Washington was in closer touch with its army of the Meuse-Argonne in 1917-18 than it was with the army of the Potomac in 1861-65.

From one room in the navy department—the transoceanic room, we called it—we could communicate with almost any country in western Europe.

This room had direct connections with the high-power sending stations at Annapolis, Sayville, L. I. and New Brunswick and Tuckertown, N. J. Messages flung from these stations were picked up in France and speeded on over an net work of land wires and telephones to any point where it was possible to place a receiving instrument—from the rear areas to the trenches.

What Might Have Happened? The tremendous advantage afforded by this means of communication may be the better appreciated by postulating two "ifs."

If the submarine telegraph had been the only method of immediate communication and—

If the Germans had cut the cables What might have happened?

Nobody can say what might have happened. It would have been a potentially dangerous situation, and one of sore trial for Washington and the American people.

Things moved so quickly and with such amazing suddenness that telegraphic isolation from Europe for twenty-four hours might have been fraught with most serious consequences. There were occasions when critical questions came up, and prompt decisions were required. It was of supreme importance then that there should be direct instantaneous and uninterrupted communication between Washington and London or Paris or Chaumont, or any other of the vital centres of control and direction.

As a matter of fact the Germans did cut some of the cables, but that was the least of our worries once we had developed a complete system of wireless communication.

Marvelous System Perfected

Had the war run into the year 1919 we would have had in operation the most marvelous instrumentality for gathering and disseminating intelligence that human genius has yet conceived.

Planned in 1917 this greatest of wireless plants was approaching completion when hostilities ended. Work was then discontinued, but later was resumed and completed last year.

The United States navy undertook the erection of the wireless station and structure at Croix d'Hins, near Bordeaux, and named the completed plant the La Fayette.

It is today, and is likely to be for years to come, the most powerful radio system in existence. When it was put into operation the following radiogram, addressed to me, came vibrating into the transoceanic room of the navy department—

This is the first wireless message to be heard around the world, and marks a milestone on the road of scientific achievement.

"LA FAYETTE RADIO STATION."

Only One in the World

The message is no empty boast. It states a simple fact, but a fact of which every American may be proud. The La Fayette Radio station is the only radio station in the world that can belt the globe with its electrified ether waves.

An inscription has been placed upon the main building of the plant, the exact words of which I will give you presently, but I sometimes think a briefer inscription might have been better. For example:

"I have annihilated distance. I have made the remotest corner of the world my next door neighbor."

There is no spot anywhere on the earth's surface where, if a high power station existed, a message sent from the La Fayette would not be instantly received.

France gave America the immortal work of Bartholdi—"Liberty Enlightening the World!" America has given France, through the genius and enterprise of her navy, a fin de siècle variation on the same theme.

When the tidings of human progress of commerce and industry and science and politics flash from La Fayette to the high power stations of two hemispheres, in a very real and significant sense it is "Liberty Enlightening the World!"

Towers 832 Feet High

La Fayette station consists of eight lofty towers, on immense concrete foundations, arranged in two rows, 1,320 feet apart.

Each tower rises to a height of 832 feet, nearly 300 feet higher than the Washington monument.

The system affords an antenna area of 5,277,200 square feet, far larger than that of any other radio station. The longitudinal antenna wires are bronze cables, supported by what the wireless people call triatics. The latter stretch across the aisles formed by the two rows of towers. The antenna wires are 690 feet above the ground.

Signals received from La Fayette at Cavite, San Francisco, the Pana-

ma Canal zone and Washington, during the tests, proved as those of other high power stations at like distances.

When the plant was finished, and the tests had demonstrated the success of what we had set out to do, we prepared a tablet and placed it on the main building, with the following inscription:

"Conceived for the purpose of insuring adequate and uninterrupted transatlantic communication, facilities between the American expeditionary forces engaged in the world war and the government of the United States of America."

"Erected by the United States navy in conjunction with and for the government of France."

Robs Sea of Loneliness

One of the great achievements of wireless has been to rob the sea of its loneliness, and of much of its old-time peril. Before Marconi worked his miracle a ship that had been driven from traveled ocean lanes by storm whose propeller shaft had broken, or whose engine had gone out of business, might lie for days unseen and unable to communicate with any source of help. Helpless to steer a course, and at the mercy of wave and wind, it might be wrecked and sunk and none left to tell its story. Such things have not been infrequent in the annals of the sea.

Only those who have been at sea know the sense of loneliness, of utter isolation, of remoteness from any source of help which one feels when, standing on deck or bridge and looking around the full circle of the unbroken horizon, one sees nothing, absolutely nothing, but water—a vast monotony of undulating waves.

And the remoteness was as hopeless and as helpless as it felt until wireless came.

Now, if a ship gets into difficulty and needs help it splutters its S. O. S. from its wireless, confident that it will be heard and answered.

Talked with All Ships

During the war we talked to all our ships, anywhere; whenever we had anything to say; and they talked to one another. We sent them submarine warnings and routings and all kinds of information and orders. Often we would send, simultaneously, as many as fifty or sixty messages to all kinds of vessels and they would be picked up by them without difficulty.

At the same time we were sending, our stations along the coast were intercepting every word or signal sent out by ships at sea. Sometimes "the air was full of them," as the operators said.

The wireless operator in his little room had ears for the world, and all the world spoke to him. There came to him its cries, its warnings, its appeals, sometimes its curses, and sometimes even its laughter. Many a secret he heard—and kept.

But the message which never failed to send a thrill through his soul was "Allo! Allo, S. O. S." That call vibrating through the ether meant that somewhere an American vessel or allied vessel was being attacked by a U-boat. Every naval vessel which heard it went hurrying at once to the scene of its origin.

Air Full of Distress Cries

Sometimes in the war zones the air seemed full of "Allos." Nearing the European coast a ship could catch the wireless for hundreds of miles. One moment it might hear a distress signal from some vessel off Ireland, and the next from some craft being gattacked in the Bay of Biscay.

Moral was stimulated and helped tremendously by wireless. Our wireless news service was greatly appreciated by the men at sea. It kept them almost as well informed as to what was happening at home, and as to the vital happenings in other parts of the world, as if they had been able to get the last edition of the home town paper.

At 10 o'clock each night ships "cleared" for the Navy Press, and we gave out a complete summary of the news of America.

Perhaps one of the most interesting and useful things we did with wireless was to establish radio compass stations, which, by listening to the direction from which a wave came with greatest force, could determine a ship's position at sea.

Great Help to Ships

These stations of course were originally erected as a means of locating submarines, and in this work they proved so successful that the U-boats hardly dared use their wireless off our coast. Since their finish of their U-boat job, however, they have proved of the greatest value to navigation. There are some seventy of them on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts, and any ship that becomes lost in fog, or otherwise confused as to its reckoning, can obtain by wireless from the radio compass its exact position. If it is in dan-

gerous waters it will be given sailing directions which will enable it to steer safely into port.

Think of what this would have meant to Columbus, or Magellan, or Capt. Cook!

Not a few inventions which were designed specifically for war use are now proving of applicable value to the ways and needs of peace, but I doubt if any of them will do more for the saving of life and the facilitating of human intercourse and traffic than the radio compass.

Sometimes I think the achievements of wireless and its still undeveloped possibilities mark the "farthest north" of human adventure in the realm of experiment and research.

Long Way from Fire Signals

Assuredly it is a long road the race has traveled since the days when the tribesmen of Great Britain signalled to each other by hill-top fires and the aboriginal 100 per cent American communicated with those who acknowledged the same totem by means of a code written in wavering columns of smoke.

The news of victory at Marathon was carried by to Athens by Pheidippides, who, running with sustained speed the twenty-six miles from battlefield to capital, fell dead from exhaustion with the cry on his lips, "Rejoice, we conquer!"

When Wellington defeated Napoleon at Waterloo it was nearly thirty-six hours before London heard the glad tidings. When the armistice was signed in 1918 Washington had the news in a few minutes.

Poems have been written about the famous ride of Paul Revere and the carrying of the good news from Ghent.

Elbert Hubbard immortalized the youth who took a message to Garcia. It will take a combination of Longfellow and Browning and Elbert Hubbard to pay a just tribute to wireless and its heroes.

(Another article by former Secretary Daniels will be published next week.)



There must be no stint of labor where labor will tell for our neighbors' happiness, but no wasteful extravagance of it where it will not profit.

SOMETHING TO EAT.

When fresh milk is not available why not use condensed or evaporated milk? A most delicate soup may be prepared with a can of unsweetened milk and a can of pea soup. Heat them together and serve piping hot.



Banana Ice Cream.—Peel and mash six bananas, add the strained juice of half a lemon, one and one-half cups of sugar, beat to a cream. Dilute two pint cans of condensed milk with one quart of water, and combine with the fruit mixture. Freeze, using one-third salt and two-thirds ice.

Cereal Pudding With Prunes.—Take one cupful of cooked cereal, two cupfuls of sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt, the yolks of two eggs, sugar to taste, and flavor with a bit of lemon peel. Mix ingredients and cook slowly in a buttered baking dish. When firm remove from the oven and cover with stewed prunes from which the stones have been removed; spread over this the beaten whites of two eggs, to which a pinch of salt, four tablespoonfuls of sugar and a grating of lemon peel has been added. Return to the oven to brown. Serve with cream.

Rosy Macaroni.—Break half a package of macaroni into short lengths and cook until tender in boiling salted water. In the meantime open one pint of tomato soup and dilute it with one-half can of boiling water. Add to this one tablespoonful of minced onion, two tablespoonfuls of chopped celery, a pinch of ground cloves, a pinch of soda and two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Drain the macaroni and blanch with cold water; add one tablespoonful of butter and two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with this. Add the tomato soup mixture and cook until free from lumps. Have ready a cupful of grated cheese, butter a shallow baking dish and put in a layer of macaroni, cover with sauce and grated cheese and season with paprika and salt. Repeat until the dish is full. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven thirty-five minutes. Serve hot.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Simon E. England, late of Colerain Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Simon E. England, late of Colerain Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased. All persons having claims or demands against said estate are hereby notified to present the same without delay for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment to the administratrix.

Nora E. England, Administratrix.

Lutzville, Pa. R. F. D.

Harry C. James, Attorney.

Aug. 19 Sept 23.

LABOR DAY—1921

THE muscles of the mighty Hercules may rest;
The gods relent, on weary Atlas smile
And lift from him his burden for the while.
In raiment brilliant, somber industry is dressed;
Her booming harp rings soft—its tones beguile!

How bold, how mighty has this giant, Labor, grown!
What crushing strength is his on this, his day!
And for what joy is Labor making gay?
And what his aim? And to what heights his fancies flown?
Will he, when clothed with might, his trust betray?

Long years has toiling Man cried out 'gainst Greed!
Downtrodden and oppressed for bitter years!
Long have the masters built on slavish fears!
But now, at last, the slave is strong—aye, strong indeed!
Yet has he learned no lesson from his tears?

Will Labor, Labor strong, take vengeance, and reverse
The balance of the scale? Or will he give
His strength so man in brotherhood may live?
Will Labor's new-found might a blessing prove—or curse?
Were Labor's lessons water—he a sieve?

Ah! Labor, muscles hardened, you may hold the scale
At even balance! Will you use your might
To swing it to injustice—wrong from right?
This day is yours: Today decide to win—or fail!
Decide a darkened world—or world of light!
—WILLIAM K. CONWAY.

BASIC DEMANDS OF LABOR FEDERATION

Following is the economic platform adopted by the American Federation of Labor:

1. The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.
2. Free schools, free textbooks and compulsory education.
3. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.
4. A work day of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four-hour day.
5. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all federal, state or municipal work, and not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
6. Release from employment one day in seven.
7. The abolition of the contract system on public work.
8. The municipal ownership of public utilities.
9. The abolition of the sweat-shop system.
10. Sanitary inspection of factory workshop, mine and home.
11. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.
12. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.
13. The passage of antichild labor laws in states where they do not exist and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.
14. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.
15. Suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children in all cities.
16. The initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall.
17. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.
18. Qualification in permits to build of all cities and towns, that there shall be bathrooms and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.
19. We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued, exclusively by the government, with such regulation and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.

Labor's Day.

This day we dedicate to those
Who toil with pick or pen,
The bone and sinew of the land,
The faithful workmen,
Without whose skilled and busy hands
We could not drink or eat,
Who next to God provide us with
Our daily bread and meat.
—MINA IRVING.

LEADING MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FEDERATION OF LABOR



From left to right—Seated: Ed. J. Harrison, James Compers, James Duncan.
Standing—William Green, Jacob Fischer, W. D. Mahon, Frank Duffy.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(© 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 4

FROM PHILIPPI TO ATHENS.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 16:9; 17:15.
GOLDEN TEXT—The angel of the Lord
encampeth round about them that fear
him, and delivereth them.—Psalm 34:7.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—I and II
Thess.
PRIMARY TOPIC—God Takes Care of
Paul and Silas.
JUNIOR TOPIC—A Midnight Experience
in Philippi.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC
—Courage in the Face of Persecution.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC
—Preaching with Persecutions.

1. Paul and Silas in Jail (vv. 19-26).

1. The occasion (vv. 19-24). When the demon was cast out of the maid her supernatural power was gone; therefore, the source of revenue was dried up. This so exasperated her owners that they had Paul and Silas arraigned before the magistrates on a false charge. Those men ought to have rejoiced that such a blessing had come to this poor girl. They cared more for their gain than for her welfare. This is true of the iniquitous crowding together of the poor in unsanitary quarters in our tenement districts and the neglect of precautions for the safety of employees in shops and stores. Without any chance to defend themselves they were stripped and beaten by the angry mob and then remanded to jail, and were made fast in stocks in the inner prison.

2. Their behavior in jail (v. 25). They were praying and singing hymns to God. It seems quite natural that they should pray under such conditions, but to sing hymns under such circumstances is astonishing to all who have not come into possession of the peace of God through Christ. Even with their backs lacerated and smarting, and feet fast in stocks compelling the most painful attitude in the dungeon darkness of the inner prison, with a morrow before them filled with extreme uncertainty, their hearts went up to God in gratitude.

3. Their deliverance (v. 26). The Lord wrought deliverance by sending a great earthquake which opened the prison doors and removed the chains from all hands.

4. The Conversion of the Jailer (vv. 27-34).

The jailer's sympathy did not go out very far for the prisoners, for after they were made secure he went to sleep. The earthquake suddenly aroused him. He was about to kill himself, whereupon Paul assured him that the prisoners were all safe. This was too much for him. What he had heard of their preaching and now what he had experienced caused him to come as a humble inquirer after salvation. Paul clearly pointed out the way to be saved—"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ." The word "believe" means to yield to and fully obey. The proof that the jailer was saved is threefold:

1. Transformation from brutality to tenderness.
2. Confession of Christ in baptism.
3. His whole household baptized.
4. The Magistrates Humbled (vv. 35-40).

The earthquake brought fear upon the magistrates. They gave leave for the prisoners to go, but now they refuse to go, claiming that their rights as Roman citizens have been violated, and demand a public vindication. Paul was willing to suffer for Christ's sake, but he used the occasion to show them that persecuting men who preach the gospel is an offense against the law of God and man.

IV. Preaching in Thessalonica (vv. 17-19).

At Thessalonica he found open hearts. He followed his usual custom of going first to the Jew (v. 1). After witnessing to the Jews he went to the Gentiles. Concerning the Christ he affirmed:

1. "It behooved Christ to suffer" (v. 3). No plainer teaching is to be found anywhere than the suffering of Christ (Isa. 53).

2. The resurrection of Christ from the dead (v. 3).

3. The kingship of Jesus (v. 7).

The result of this preaching was that many Greeks, some Jews believed.

V. Preaching in Berea (vv. 10-15).

His method here was the same as at Thessalonica. He entered the Jewish synagogue and preached Jesus unto them. The Bereans received the gospel with glad hearts. Two striking things were said about them:

1. They received the message gladly.
2. They searched the Scriptures daily for the truthfulness of their preaching. All noble minds have (1) an openness to receive the truth; (2) a balanced hesitancy; (3) a subjection to rightful authority.

Exhortation to Holiness.

And the Lord make you to increase and abound in love one toward another, and toward all men, even as we do toward you: to the end he may establish your hearts unblamable in holiness before God, even our Father at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ with all his saints.—I Thessalonians 3:12, 13

When God Appears.

When we have broken our god of tradition, and ceased from our god of rhetoric, then may God fire the heart with His presence.—Emerson.



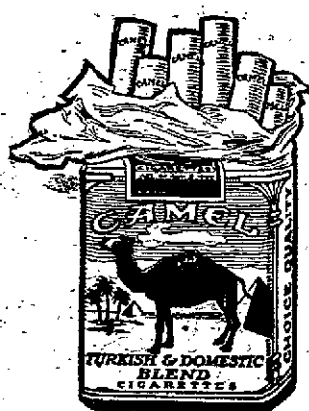
They never made a cigarette like this in my day—

The Camel idea wasn't born then. It was the exclusive expert Camel blend that revolutionized cigarette smoking.

That Camel blend of choice Turkish and Domestic tobaccos hits just the right spot. It gives Camels such mellow mildness and fragrance!

The first time I smoked Camels I knew they were made for me. I knew they were the smoothest, finest cigarette in the world, at any price.

Nobody can tell me anything different.



L. J. REYNOLDS Tobacco Co.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Camel

HEARD IN BEDFORD

MOW BAD BACKS HAVE BEEN MADE STRONG—KIDNEY ILLS CORRECTED

All over Bedford you hear it. Doan's Kidney Pills are keeping up the good work. Bedford people are telling about it—telling of bad backs made sound again. You can believe the testimony of your town's people. They tell it for the benefit of you who are suffering. If your back aches, if you feel lame, sore and miserable, if the kidneys act too frequently, or passages are painful, scanty and off color, use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that has helped so many of your friends and neighbors. Ask your neighbor! Follow this Bedford citizen's advice and give Doan's a chance to do the same for you.

J. O. Henderson, Bedford St. says: "For some time I was troubled with my kidneys. Often I had bad headaches and severe pains in the small of my back. At such times I could hardly bend over, the pains would catch me in my back and cause so much misery. I started the use of Doan's Kidney Pills and they did me so much good that I have kept on taking them. Now I have no more headaches or backaches and I have never felt better."

Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Henderson had. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

When Grandmother Was a Girl



Hoop skirts were worn by those who first asked the druggist for, and insisted on having the genuine Golden Medical Discovery put up by Dr. Pierce over 50 years ago. Dress has changed very much since then! But Dr. Pierce's medicines contain the same dependable ingredients. They are standard today just as they were over fifty years ago. Nearly a million bottles were sold last year. Send Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., ten cents for trial package tablets.

So There!

A woman writing in answer to a housemaid's advertisement received this missive: "Madame—You have a good name and address, but you write on a measly half-sheet of paper, which shows me you are no lady, and as such and considering the paper you write on the place would not suit me, being accustomed to things being different."—Mingal Herald.

New Skirts for Fall Arrive



ALREADY a few new skirts for fall have arrived. They made a quiet entry because they differ little in style from those worn in spring and summer. Manufacturers, it seems, weaving materials to be used exclusively for skirts, have continued to present striped and plaid patterns in woolen goods that invite the ingenuity of designers in making attractive models. In cloth skirts the same long, straight lines emphasized by plaits, appear in the fall models, that were characteristic of spring skirts. None of the new skirts are narrow, and all of them are longer than those of last season—but it remains to be proved that American women will accept a much lengthened skirt, so hems are only basted in and length left to the discretion of the wearer.

There is also the usual variety of plaits, with knife and accordion plaiting well represented among them. But each piece of striped or plaid material suggests several varieties of plaits according to the fancy of the designer. Plaited and plain panels al-

ternate on some of the new models, and occasionally long lines are broken by a yoke made plain with plaited portion set on it. Buttons in many sizes and in graduated sizes promise a new development in the matter of decoration for fall skirts, and they take to the company of belts and pockets. A few smart skirts display small buttons following each other from belt to hem the full length of the skirt.

The plain materials—either wool or silk, panels and tunics have every reason to succeed. Separate skirts have become so important in the wardrobe that women demand them in variety. A pretty skirt of black charmeuse satin is shown in the picture with panels at back and front forming a long tunic having plaited ruffles along its edges.

Julia Bottomley

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Register's Notices

The following Administrators' Executors' and Guardians' Accounts have been filed in the Register's Office for confirmation in the Orphans' Court of Bedford County on Monday, September 5th., 1921.

1. The Account of Harry Suter, Harry Hillegass and Samuel W. Bittner, Administrators of the Estate of David H. Fair, late of Juniata Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.
2. The Second and Final Account of Bertha R. Ickes, Administratrix of the Estate of William S. Ickes, late of East St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.
3. The First and Final Account of Frank C. McGirr, Esq., Executor of the last Will and Testament of Cora McGirr, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.
4. The First and Final Account of Harvey Longenecker administrator of the Estate of Jacob S. Longenecker late of South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.
5. The Account of C. V. Rice, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Rosanna Rice, late of South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.
6. The First and Final Account of Jeremiah G. Feathers, Administrator of the Estate of Benjamin F. Feathers late of Kimmel Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.
7. The First and Final Account of William T. Steele, Administrator of the Estate of Levi Steele, late of Liberty Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.
8. The First and Final Account of George A. Hoagland, Administrator and Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Smith Hoagland, late of the Township and County of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.
9. The First and Final Account of G. B. Allison, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Armstrong Miller, late of Pleasantville Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.
10. The First and Final Account of George M. Bennett, Executor of the last Will and Testament of David Bowman, late of Mann Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.
11. The First and Final Account of Benton Holiday Hite, Administrator of the Estate of Lewis Hite, late of the Township of Cumberland Valley, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.
12. The First and Final Account of Vergie M. Kleindienst, Administratrix of the Estate of Mary A. McCallion, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.
13. The First and Final Account of E. Howard Blackburn, Executor of the last Will and Testament of George Bush, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.
14. The Account of E. M. Pennell, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Mary Frances Young, late of the Borough of Bedford, County of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.
15. The First and Final Account of George Points, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Samuel Carney, late of the City of Sutton, in the County of Clay, State of Nebraska, deceased.
16. The First and Final Account of M. Rose Wilson, Administratrix of the Estate of H. B. Wilson, late of the Borough of Everett, County of Bedford, State of Pennsylvania, deceased.
17. The First and Final Account of M. H. Kramer, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Mench, late of the Township of West Providence, County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, deceased.
18. The First and Final Account of Robert C. Smith, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Margery Cleaver, late of East St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.
19. The First and Final Account of Nancy Ebersole and John I. Ebersole, Administrators of the Estate of George B. Ebersole, late of Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.
20. The First and Final Account of Araminta Randle, Administratrix of the Estate of William Cathers, late of Kimmel Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.
21. The First and Final Account of Simon H. Sell, Administrator of the Estate of Sarah Rush, late of Everett Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.
22. The First and Final Account of Harry Watkins and Blair Knisely, Executors of the last Will and Testament of John A. Watkins, late of Pleasantville Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.
23. The First and Final Account of A. M. Karns, Administrator and Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Wilson D. Karns, late of Everett Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.
24. The First and Final Account of J. Harry Colvin, Administrator of the last Will and Testament of Emma Mowry, late of Juniata Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

W. E. Mock,
Register.
Aug. 12—19—26 Sept 2.

Origin of Name Wood.

That the first who bore the name Wood dwelt near or adjacent to a wood there can be no reasonable doubt, for the name first appears as Atte-Wold, which meant "at the wood." Later the name became Atwood and in some cases this was changed to Atwood, which was later contracted to Wood. Sometimes it remained Atwood, a name that is still to be found in England.

Sheriff's Sales

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Bedford Borough, County of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania on Saturday, the 3 day of September 1921, the following property, viz:

All the defendant's right, title and interest in all those two certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land, more particularly described as follows:

No. 1. A tract of land situated, lying and being in Colerain township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Thomas Cessna, G. A. James and tract No. 2, containing 214 acres 150 perches net, known as the "Fitzsimmons Farm", including all the right title, and interest in an acre or more of limestone situated in the South Eastern part in the above described farm as set forth in the deed of Mrs. Sarah Fitzsimmons to William Cessna, having thereon erected a stone dwelling house 20x40 feet, Bank Barn 70x80 feet, Wagon Shed and all necessary outbuildings, a lot of fruit trees and running water.

No. 2. A tract of land situated, lying and being in Colerain Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, bounded on the North by lands formerly of William Cessna, on the East by lands of George Morgart, the line being the middle of the Public Road, on the South by lands of William C. Friend and extending West to a line on the top of Everts Mountain adjoining lands of James R. Drenning heirs, containing 175 acres more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, and balance in timber, and having thereon erected a two story log dwelling house, new bank barn and all necessary outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Frank Cessna, defendant.

All the defendant's right, title and interest in all those two certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land, more particularly described as follows:

No. 1. A tract of land situated, lying and being in Snake Spring Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, bounded on the North by River, South by P. R. R., East by River and P. R. R., West by Etie Hoffman, having thereon erected a frame dwelling house 20x30 feet, with well of water.

No. 2. A tract of land situated, lying and being in Snake Spring Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, bounded on the West by H. & B. T. R. R., on East by H. & B. T. R. R., and Lincoln Highway on North by H. & B. T. R. R., on South by Lincoln Highway and River, having thereon erected a three story frame weatherboarded house 15x20 feet, and necessary outbuildings, with well of water.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of G. W. Gibson, W. H. A. Gibson, Ambrose J. Gibson, and Geo. D. Gibson defendants.

All the defendant's right, title and interest in all those three certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land more particularly described as follows:

No. 1. A tract of land in Napier Township Bedford County, Pa., adjoining lands of Emmett Horner, Jas. H. Cook, S. S. Stuckey et al, containing 80 acres 75 perches net, having thereon erected a large stone dwelling house, bank barn and outbuildings.

No. 2. A tract of land in Napier Township, aforesaid adjoining Tract No. 1, S. S. Stuckey, W. S. Suter, C. W. S. Stuckey's heirs et al, containing 82 acres 3 perches more or less having thereon erected a frame dwelling house and bank barn.

No. 3. A tract of land in Napier Township, aforesaid adjoining lands of W. B. Souser, W. S. Stuckey's heirs, Mary Smith, David Smith et al, containing 73 acres, 1 perch and allowance.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George W. Souser, Emma F. Souser, and G. Roy Souser, defendant's.

All the defendant's right, title and interest in all those three certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land, more particularly described as follows:

No. 1. A tract of land situate, lying and being in West St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Samuel Stufft, George W. Knisely, Belle Miller, Joseph Knisely and Earnest Bellas, containing 103 acres, 49 perches, more or less. All cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a new Frame Barn with slate roof, and improved with two young apple orchards. Known as the "Reininger Farm."

No. 2. A tract of land situate, lying and being in West St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Elliot Allison, Rachel McDonald, Earnest Bellas, Watson Lindenfelter, and Eli Berkey, known as the "Snyder Farm", containing 172 acres, 107 perches, net, about 140 acres cleared and fenced and the balance in timber. Having thereon erected a two-story Log Dwelling, large frame bank barn, hog house and wagon she combined, and a modern chicken house; and improved with a large bearing orchard of pears, plums and apples.

No. 3. A tract of land situate, lying and being in West St. Clair and Union Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, known as the "Claycomb Farm", adjoining lands of Irvin Claycomb, Geo. Clark, William and Geo. Berkheimer, and the heirs of Margaret Mowry and Jane Barfoot containing 105 acres, more or less, about 75 acres cleared and fenced and the balance in timber. Having thereon erected a two-story Frame Dwelling with slate roof and a large frame bank barn with slate roof and large chicken house and other outbuildings.

A description of the above three tracts of land of courses and dis-

tances may be found by reference to the deed of John M. Egolf and Sarah J. Egolf to Lena M. Mowry, dated February 21, 1916, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bedford County in Deed Book Vol. 130, page 302.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Lena M. Mowry and G. S. Mowry, defendants.

TERMS:—The price for which the property is sold must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will immediately be put up and sold at the risk and at the expense of the person to whom it was first sold, who, in case of deficiency at such resale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the deed be acknowledged unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff. Purchasers who are lien creditors must secure a certified list of liens for the Sheriff in order to apply the amount of bids or any part thereof on their liens.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. of said day.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford Pennsylvania August 12, 1921.

J. M. Fink,
Sheriff
Aug. 12—19—26 Sept 2.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will offer for sale at her residence about one mile from Hopewell on Thursday, September 1, 1921 at 12 o'clock sharp the following real estate and personal property: 35 acres of ground with a five-room house, two-row corn planter, sleigh, 5 sets harness, grain cradle, mowing scythe, churn, rocking chair, porch bench, kitchen table, talking machine, 16 records, 2 stands, crocks and jars, monkey stove, light two-horse wagon, surrey, 2 buggies, spring wagon, two-horse plow, light plow, single shovel plow, cultivator, single harrow, double harrow, 2 mules, horse, heifer, cow, calf, 2 pigs, chickens, rake, corn and potatoes in ground, hay, oats and wheat in barn, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Possession will be given on October first. Terms made known day of sale.
Mrs. Joe Brantegem,
Hopewell, Pa., Rt. 1
Aug. 5 Sept 2

PUBLIC SALE of REAL ESTATE

On Thursday, the first day of September, 1921 at 10 o'clock a. m. the heirs of Mrs. Mary V. Filler, deceased, will offer for sale on the premises in Rainsburg Borough, the following real estate:

No. 1. The Mansion Property in said Borough, consisting of a lot of ground fronting about 80 feet on Main Street and extending back about 200 feet to an alley, adjoins south and an alley on the north; improvements are 11 room frame dwelling house, concrete cellars, running water in house, stable and yard; cement walks in front and in yard, carpenter shop, 18x24 feet, stable and other outbuildings, all buildings in good repair.

No. 2. A tract of about seven acres of land adjoining Rainsburg Borough, about two acres in apple orchards, splendid fruit trees, good bearers, and balance of land in good cultivation.

Possession of property promptly on delivery of deed.

Terms: 10% of purchase money on day of sale; 1/2 of remainder in six months, and balance in nine months with interest from day of sale. Purchaser to keep buildings insured and policy to be payable to heirs of decedent, as their interests may appear, in case of loss.

Personal property will be sold on same day.

Heirs of Mrs. Mary V. Filler.
John H. Jordan,
Attorney.
Aug. 19—26, Sept 2.

NOTICE TO PARENTS

The Bedford Township Schools will open on September 12. All children between the ages of 8 and 12 must attend 100 per cent. All those between the ages of 12 and 16, 70 per cent. Compulsory attendance for those between the ages of 12 and 16 to begin October 17.

Ross Sellers, Secretary.
Bedford Route 2.
Aug. 12—19—26

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF William H. Mowry, late of Juniata Township, Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Charles B. Mowry,
Warren K. Mowry,
Austin H. Mowry,
New Buena Vista, Pa.
Executors.
Simon H. Sell,
Attorney
Aug. 19 Sept 23.

All Welcome.

Sunday School Teacher—Children, do you know the house that is open to all—to the poor, the rich, the sad, the happy, to man and to woman, to young and to old—do you know the house I mean? Small Boy—"Yes, miss; the stationhouse."

Healthy Calling.

Of eight English clergymen, whose deaths were recorded in one week a short time ago, the ages aggregated 500 years, the oldest being ninety-two and the youngest fifty-seven, writes a correspondent. This high average of just under seventy-four years is either an uncommon record or attests the longevity of the "cloth."

BEDFORD GAZETTE

VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN
Editor and Publisher

Regular subscription price per year 2.00, payable in advance and \$2.50 if paid within the year.

All communications should be addressed to
Gazette Publishing Co.,
Bedford, Pa.

The Gazette is the leading newspaper of Bedford County and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

Card of Thanks \$1.00, Resolutions of Respect, \$2.00. Obituary Poetry 5c per line. Memorial poetry 5c per line.

Friday, September 2, 1921.

Entered at the Post Office at Bedford Pa. as second class matter.

MUSCLES FELT AS IF TIED IN KNOTS

Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble Gone, He Gains 20 Pounds By Taking Tanlac, Says Page

"I wasn't looking so much for a gain in weight as for relief from my suffering, but I have gotten both and my gratitude to Tanlac is unbounded," said Orphens Page, 308 South 15th St., Harrisburgh, Penna., representative of C. A. Gambrell & Co.

"For six long years I suffered constantly from indigestion and rheumatism and finally my whole system became completely run down I could eat very little, as the gas, cramps and stomach aches were so severe I could not stand it. My digestion was very poor, and what little I managed to eat I could hardly retain. The rheumatic pains in my legs, back and shoulders were so severe at times that it actually felt like my muscles were tied in knots and my arms hurt to the very finger tips. Finally, I became so weak and run down that it greatly worried me, and I wondered if I could last much longer in such a condition.

"But after reading in the papers about the good Tanlac had done others I decided to give it a trial, and I want to say it was a wise decision, as I never felt better in my life than I do now. My rheumatism is completely gone and I haven't an ache or pain of any kind I can eat and sleep like I did years ago, and my digestion is absolutely perfect. I never was so surprised when I stepped on the scales and saw that I had actually gained twenty-nine pounds. I am as strong as I ever was and am certainly grateful for what Tanlac has done for me."

LOCAL AGENT HONORED.

W. Clarence McClintic, a former Mifflin County resident, has been asked by President Richman of the Richman Brothers Company, Clothing manufacturers, Cleveland, Ohio, to write the advertising copy for their new fall catalogue, a large handsomely lithographed work of art, published and distributed semi-annually all over the United States by this firm. Considerable importance is attached to this request, since Mr. McClintic has long been a member of their selling force since January 5th and this takes precedence over the firm's regular advertising manager.

Richman Brothers Companies are operating to full capacity the largest clothing factories in the middle west, maker of high grade clothing for men and sold direct from factory to wearer—you save the middleman's profit. Their unlimited purchasing power, most up-to-date manufacturing facilities and straightforward selling methods have won them thousands of pleased customers and makes possible the selling of such wonderful values in strictly all wool suits and overcoats at the remarkably low price of \$22.50.

Mr. McClintic's territory is the South-central Pennsylvania district with headquarters in the Ridgencourt Block at this place. Should you miss seeing Mac on any of his regular selling tours, write him at Bedford and he will see you.

W. C. T. U. MEETING

At a meeting of the Womens Christian Temperance Union held on Thursday evening, August 18, at the home of Mrs. Victor Barkman unanimous action was taken relative to the Carnival as conducted the present day.

The following Resolution states the position of the Bedford Union representing a membership of over two hundred women working for the moral uplift of this Community.

Whereas, the traveling Carnival as conducted the present day is, we believe, most demoralizing in its influence upon young life, leaving in its train seeds of moral death and physical disease.

Therefore be it resolved: That the Womens Christian Temperance Union of Bedford deeply regrets the recent presence of the Carnival in our midst; declares unalterably opposed to such forms of degrading amusements; and herein appeals to all organizations together with public officials to forever discourage the advent of the Carnival or other like entertainment within our borders, and thus save the rising generation from an education of such doubtful tendency.

Texas Legal Definition.

An alibi is when you prove you were somewhere else at the time you committed the crime.—Dallas News

Daniel Allison

Daniel Allison died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harry B. Barefoot at this place on Tuesday, August 23, of acute heart failure. He was born at this place on January 23, 1848, and was a son of William and Catherine Allison. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Reed on Dec. 31, 1872. He is survived by one son George H. Allison, and two daughters, Mrs. Anna Barefoot of Bedford and Mrs. Ada Ritchey of Everett. One sister, Miss Catherine Allison, also survives.

The funeral services were held last Friday, August 26, at 2 o'clock p. m. at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harry B. Barefoot, Rev. J. V. Royer officiating. Interment was made in the Bedford cemetery.

Mr. Allison entered the P. R. R. service as trackman in 1894 and served in that capacity for twenty-three years. He was a member of the P. O. S. of A., Voluntary Relief Ass'n P. R. R. and the Methodist church.

CLAAR—FEATHER

Mr. Samuel Wilson Claar—of Klahr and Miss Cora Irene Feather of Eldorado were married at 7 o'clock Sunday morning at the First Church of the Brethren, Altoona, by Rev. W. S. Long. Mr. and Mrs. Claar left for Ohio on a wedding trip and later will live at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Feather.

SOIL TESTING SERVICE

The Farm Bureau has recently added to its equipment a soil testing outfit to be used for making lime tests only. Any farmer who contemplates applying lime this fall or next spring should take several small samples from different parts of the field in question, and mix them together thoroughly. A small cupful of this mixture is sufficient to bring to the Farm Bureau Office for analysis. The amount of lime necessary to apply is told in the results. This service is free as are all other services of the Farm Bureau.

ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH.

Rev. J. Albert Eyer, Pastor.
Sunday School 9:45 A. M. Divine worship 11 A. M. No evening service.
Rev. J. Albert Eyer will hold services in the "Frame Church" of the Clear Ridge Charge on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

BACTERIA THRIVE ON ICE

It has long been known that no degree of cold yet attained will kill bacteria. Yet it might be supposed that they must at least be dormant when embedded in eternal ice. Dr. A. L. McLane found the malice and active in the ice many feet below the surface in the Antarctic expedition conducted by Sir Douglas Mawson in 1911-1914.



EVERY CHURCH BELL

Ought to bring to memory the days when you accompanied your parents to divine worship.

If you have neglected the habit of regular church attendance let this invite you to start again.

You would not care to live in a community without churches. Support them with your gifts and your effort. They make for a better community. Their growth means a better town in every way.

Every church in this town is worthy of your support. We are all serving one God. Worship in the one in which you feel most at home. Try our welcome.

Man, Too, Is Vain.

A man's vainest point is his necktie, while a woman's is her hair, says a man who has made a study of the matter. On spring days when business is slow he sometimes steps outside of his store and watches the passersby who stop and look at themselves in a mirror in his window. "I have noticed that a man will invariably adjust his necktie while a woman will always fix her hair," he says. "No one can tell me that a woman is more vain than a man, either. Just as many men look in that mirror as women."—Milwaukee Journal.

Air of Remarkable Purity.

The air is so pure in Arequipa, Peru, that from the observatory at that place, 8,050 feet above the sea, a black spot, one inch in diameter, placed on a wide disc, has been seen at a distance of 11 miles through a 13-inch telescope.

WORLD CAPITAL CITY PLANNED

H. C. ANDERSEN'S SCHEME TO BE PRESENTED TO THE COMING DISARMAMENT MEET.

IDEA IS THIRTY YEARS OLD

Headquarters for All the Nations May Be Founded Within Next Five Years—Ostend Is at Present the Favored Site.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—Efforts to interest delegates at President Harding's disarmament conference in the founding of a "world capital city" will be made by Hendrick Christian Andersen, Norwegian-American sculptor, author and scientist, who has spent \$125,000 fostering his international metropolis among European governments.

Announcement of the revival of the movement to establish a world capital, which was halted by the war, was made by F. W. Fitzpatrick, a consulting architect, who is the United States commissioner for the Andersen organization pushing the idea. It is proposed tentatively to establish the "dream city" at Ostend, the Belgian seaport. Advocates of the plan will petition the disarmament conference delegates to approve the creating of a model city which will be the headquarters of art, science, literature, trades, commerce and world peace.

Plan a Wonder City.

"In Europe the League of Nations is always thought of in connection with a great peace city," said Mr. Fitzpatrick. "At present some of the best minds of the world are at work devising means of financing, building and governing this city. Ultimately it will be not only the official center of the world, the seat of the League of Nations, but it will develop vast art galleries, colleges as clearing houses for scientific information, an exchange for fixing world prices and a gathering place for the medical profession. An international weather bureau will flash wireless reports and warnings.

"Mr. Andersen, who has been hammering away at the utopian idea for the last 30 years, is coming to the United States for the Harding conference. His plans are already substantially approved by the European premiers. It is probable that his old friend, Secretary of State Hughes, will introduce him when the world capital plans are presented to the disarmament conference.

See Start in Five Years.

"I wouldn't be surprised if we see foundations laid for the world capital within the next five years. There will be no poverty, no slums, no illiteracy in this international metropolis. An educated public opinion will be the prophylactic that will keep things straight.

"Mr. Andersen's idea was so well received at the very beginning that plans were made not only for a building to house an international parliament, but a whole world community. All the great international bodies, medical, jurisprudence and so on, are interested and ready to subscribe. Ernest Hebard, architect of the French government, devoted a good part of nine years to drawing the city's plans. He had the assistance of some of the greatest engineers, sculptors and painters.

"Surveys were made at different available points—near Cairo, near Antwerp, near Paris, in Switzerland and in New Jersey. General opinion today favors Ostend, a compliment to Belgium, and, for practical considerations, a seaport.

"The possibilities and potentialities of the project are immeasurable. The world is ready for closer organization and greater centralization for the direction of mass efforts. Nothing would conduce more to real internationalism, ideal democracy, than the building of this city."

Mr. Fitzpatrick for years was a consulting architect with the government at Washington. He was one of the designers of the Chicago post office building, and several large business structures there. He has just recently moved to Chicago, where he will maintain the offices of the world capital society.

Country Club for Congressmen.

Members of congress who have taken the initiative toward organizing a country club for their use and the use of government officials are encouraged to believe that they will be able to "put over" the proposition. Several weeks ago a circular letter was sent out, signed by a committee consisting of Representatives Lohring of Indiana, Cole of Ohio, Fish of New York and Bland of Indiana.

Representative Lohring states that more than 200 replies have been received, indicating a strong interest in the undertaking among congressmen, government officials and army officers. The site selected is the old Campbell farm, beyond Cabin John Bridge, out on the Conduit road. There is an eleven-room house with three baths, and plenty of land there for a cottage colony.

As soon as 300 members have joined the proposed club, Representative Lohring said, it is proposed to start work on the golf course and, possibly, on remodeling the house. He expects that the club will eventually have a permanent membership of 1,500.

The favorable replies received to the circular letter are being used as a basis for personal conferences with officials, many of whom, Representative Lohring said, are signing membership blanks. The membership fee is \$250, to be paid in monthly installments of \$50 each.

The congressional country club property will consist of 405 acres of rolling and partly wooded land, lying about ten miles northwest of the capitol. Situated on the high ground above the Potomac river, a wide view of the valley and of the Virginia hills beyond will be had from the clubhouse porch.

Ideal for Golf Purposes.

The property is considered ideal for golf purposes and it is said a comparatively small amount of work and short length of time will develop a good course. Two springs of clear water join about the center of the property and Cabin John Creek flows across one end.

A country home now on the property will be used temporarily as a clubhouse, but later will be devoted to the exclusive use of lady visitors. A main clubhouse is to be erected on an elevation where it will be surrounded with trees and will overlook the golf course, with entrances from Massachusetts avenue extended and from Conduit road. A locker house, caddy house, garage and stables will be erected.

Another feature will be a swimming pool to be constructed within a short distance of the clubhouse, where the two brooks join.

Memberships, which are transferable, will be limited to members of congress, officers of the army and the navy, departmental heads, accredited members of the press and friends properly recommended.

The birds and squirrels at the grounds of the White House are to feel secure and safe from harm now that Mrs. Harding has enlisted in the cause for the protection and care of them. It was made known that the "first lady" from now on intends to take a leading part in protecting the birds and squirrels.

In line with her humane endeavors several birdhouses of the Twentieth century variety arrived at the White House and were erected in suitable places about the grounds. Two of these houses are for wrens, while others are for smaller birds. She has given instructions to the policemen and other attendants who frequent the grounds to be on the alert always to aid the birds and squirrels.

Army Airmen to Bomb Alabama.

Air service officials are concentrating their attention on plans for an independent bombing enterprise against naval craft in September, as a part of their program to educate congress and the people of the United States to the need of a large and efficient aerial force for the country's defense. The theoretical bombing of Washington and New York recently was a part of their program.

Using virtually every type of latest war inventions, including torpedoed planes, mines, gas and missiles weighing as much as 4,000 pounds, the air service officers will attack the old battleship Alabama, in the hope of adding a new chapter to the inter-service controversy which resulted recently in the destruction from the air of a number of former German war vessels off the Virginia capes.

Selection of the Alabama as the target for the aviators was the result of a request of the army. Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt announced that the navy department is dismantling the vessel, and it will be ready to turn over to the land and air warriors about September 1.

The event, it was said at air service headquarters, will be exclusively an army affair and efforts will be made to simulate actual battle conditions when the Alabama comes under fire. For that purpose the army asked that the ship be turned over in sea-going shape, absolutely water tight, bulkheads sound, steam in her boilers and ventilating and communicating systems in working order. A request also was made that her magazine be filled with loads of powder and that in all respects save her useful offensive armaments, which are being salvaged, she be ready for action.

All Phases of Attacks.

It was said that definite reply from the navy as to the extent to which the Alabama would meet these conditions when turned over had not been received, nor were the army men hopeful that they could obtain radio control equipment for her similar to that successfully employed on the battleship Iowa during the recent bomb tests. It is hoped, however, to have the ship in motion, probably under tow, when the army airmen open their attack.

Army plans call for all phases of air attacks at sea. Everything from the 30-pound bombs, similar to those first rained on the German dreadnaught Ostfriesland, to missiles double the size of the 200-pounds which sent her down will be employed, it was said, and in addition new smoke and gas bombs will be hurled at her decks from above. Several new projects of the chemical warfare service are to be tested out against the Alabama, and penetrative qualities of the gases will be measured by means of the ventilation system on the ship.

Both Couldn't Go.

"Honey," said the negro sultor, "when we gits married you ain't gwine to give up that good job you has workin' for de white folks, is you?" "But ain't we gwine to have no honeymoon an' take a trip on de train somewhere?"

"One of us might go, honey. Dey ain't a thing holdin' me, but you's got sponshibilities."

CATHERMAN'S BUSINESS SCHOOL

CUMBERLAND, MD.

Fall term opens September 7. Students may enter any time thereafter. Send for copy of Catalogue if you do not have one.

Eat LAHER'S Delicious Ice Cream IT'S PURE.

Watch for our week end specials of brick.

You'll like our combination brick of orange ice and pineapple ice cream.

TRY IT.

Make it a habit. Take home a brick of ice cream every day and please the family.

EAGLE "MIKADO" Pencil No. 174
For Sale at your Dealer
ASK FOR THE YELLOW PENCIL WITH THE RED BAND
EAGLE MIKADO
EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY, NEW YORK

WRIGLEY'S
Pleases Them All!
It appeals to everybody because of the pleasure and benefit it affords.
The longest-lasting refreshment possible to obtain.
Sealed tight—kept right in its wax-wrapped impurity-proof package.
5c
The Flavor Lasts
WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM
WRIGLEY'S DOUBLE MINT CHEWING GUM
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT CHEWING GUM

GETS POWER FROM THE AIR WITHOUT THE LEAF ALL LIFE WOULD PERISH

Hermann Plauson has actually been extracting electric current from the air and using it for power. The Scientific American says he uses a captive balloon having a metallic cover provided with a large number of pointed projections or spikes and allows it to ascend to a height of 1,000 or 1,600 feet above ground. Positive electricity is then collected from the air and transmitted to the ground through a wire rope fitted with sparking gap, which in turn produces an electric vibration in a circuit M. Plauson obtained with one balloon at a height of 1,000 feet a supply of 17.28 kilowatt hours per diem, and with two balloons 91.6 kilowatt hours. He calculates that a battery of ten balloons should give an annual supply of 210,000 kilowatt hours.

"The leaf," said Martin E. Davey in addressing the House of Representatives on reforestation, "is probably the most vital and indispensable the most vital and indispensable factor in the world of living things. Without the leaf all life must perish. It is the one and only connecting link between the organic and inorganic worlds. It is the only thing capable of transforming the various mineral elements into available food material for both plant and animal.

"The only minerals that man can take into his system and use are water and salt, but he can use only a limited quantity of these. Every other element of food must come to him either directly or indirectly through the leaf."

Van Dyck Supreme.
Van Dyck has been rated the greatest portrait painter of all time, with the possible exception of Titian.

CLASSIFIED ADS

When you are in need of building material, sash, shingles, rubberoid roofing, siding, flooring, wall board, beaver board phone or call on the Davidson Lumber Co. Don't send to commission houses to buy your material. Buy it at home and you can see what you are getting—better goods. These men don't pay any money into your churches or Sunday School. It is doubtful if some of them know what the inside of a church looks like.

Davidson Lumber Co.
July 1 tf.

WANTED

Girl 18 years old wants position doing housework. Write Miss Mary Welch, Imier, Pa., Rt. 1

JUST RECEIVED

A carload of North Carolina pine. Flooring, ceiling, siding and other choice lumber.
Miller Bros.,
Mann's Choice, Pa.

GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

Corner store room in Oppenheimer building lately remodelled. Reasonable rent—Desirable for any business.
R. N. Oppenheimer,
Bedford, Pa.

FOR SALE

2 Registered shorthorn bulls, 3 and 13 months old. Will sell cheap. Ellis Diehl, Lutzville, Pa.
Sept. 2—30 *

NOTICE

Experienced men in your locality will sell and apply a ten-year guarantee roof paint. Write us for estimate.
E. L. Linn, Bedford, Pa.
Sept. 2*

BIDS WANTED

The Bedford School Board will receive bids on the following work. Bid No. 1—To rebuild partitions in the three chimneys. Bid No. 2—To build one new chimney which will take the place of the present chimneys. Material furnished by contractor. Bids must be in by Saturday noon, September 3, 1921. For specifications see the board.
Aug. 26 Sept. 2

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Martha W. Blymyer, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.
Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to
George Points,
Administrator,
Bedford, Pa.

Aug. 26 Sept 30.

WANTED

Sales Manager with automobile to cover Bedford County selling automobile necessities. Give full particulars in first letter, covering past selling experience and responsibility.
A. F. Harrison,
912 Union Arcade,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sept 2. *

NOTICE

A special Sunshine Biscuit demonstration will be held in the store of Nans and Housel on Saturday, September 3rd, 1921.
A special 1 lb. assortment of quality biscuits at the very special price of 29c.
A demonstrator from the Loose Wiles Biscuit Co., will be with us.
Watch out Window.
Nans & Housel.

BEDFORD CIRCUIT M. P. CHURCH

Rev. Benjamin A. Bryan, Pastor.
Rev. Benjamin A. Bryan will conduct services at the Rainsburg and Centerville M. P. churches Sunday morning and Sunday evening respectively. Communion also will be celebrated at each service. Those desiring to unite with these churches either on probation, confession of faith or by certificate of membership are invited to do so.
The second quarterly conference of Bedford Circuit Methodist Protestant church will be held Saturday, September 3, in the Centenary M. P. church at 10 a. m. All official members are urged to attend.

MILLS—HORNE

Mr. Earl W. Mills, of Everett, and Miss Catharine B. Horne, of Schellburg, were united in marriage at the M. E. parsonage, Bedford, by the Rev. J. V. Royer on last Thursday, August 25. The best wishes of many friends go with them in their new life.

FRIENDS' COVE

LUTHERAN PASTORATE

Rev. J. A. Brosius, Pastor.
Services for Sunday, September 4, 1921.

St. Marks: Sunday School, 9 a. m., Regular Services, 10 a. m.; Bald Hill Sunday School, 2 p. m. Services 3 p. m.; Rainsburg: Sunday School, 10:30 a. m. Services, 7:45 p. m. A cordial welcome to all.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of the Borough of Bedford subject to the rules of the Democratic party. Having served my country with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, I solicit your support.

Robert P. Amos
Aug. 19 Sept 16 *

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of the Borough of Bedford subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

Charles H. Sansom
Aug. 26 Sept 16 *

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF George H. Appleman, late of Bloomfield Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.
Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to
Harry W. Appleman,
Administrator,
Ore Hill, Blair Co., Pa.

Simon H. Sell,
Attorney,
Aug. 26 Sept 30.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Sarah N. Buchanan, late of Hyndman Borough, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned executors named in the last will and testament of Sarah N. Buchanan late of Hyndman Borough, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedents are hereby notified to present the same without delay for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment of the same.

J. W. Buchanan,
Cumberland Md.
Mary E. McGregor,
Hyndman, Pa.
Executors.

B. F. Madore,
Attorney,
Aug. 19 Sept 23.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF John H. Hammer, late of Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to
Lizzie R. Hammer,
Shepherd F. Hammer,
Administrators.

D. C. Reiley,
Attorney,
Aug. 26, Sept. 30

"Had I But Known"

"I intended to save some of that easy money for the rainy day but I had no idea it was going to rain so soon," said the man seeking a loan.

MONEY IN BANK

IS A

FRIEND IN NEED

AND A

FRIEND INDEED

Hartley Banking Co.

BEDFORD, PA.

The Old Reliable

HIGH SPEED-CUTTING TOOL WITH HNO IRON

More information has become available regarding a new cutting tool which has a nickle base, contains no iron and is cast and ground to size, requiring no previous heat treatment, says Popular Mechanics. Besides nickle the component elements are tungsten aluminum, molybdenum and a 15 per cent high proportion of zirconium.

In competitive tests which have been conducted a tool of this composition three-quarter inch square cut to a depth of three-sixteenth inch at a traverse rate of one-sixteenth inch per revolution, with a cutting speed of 123 feet per minute, removing 4.85 pounds per minute. After two and three-quarter minutes a tool of familiar proportions of the best high-speed steel was reported worn to a dupee edge, while a tool of the new composition was still cutting efficiently after fourteen and a half minutes.

The new cutter is said to have a fine silky fracture, to be free from shinkage and blowholes, and it is stated that it can be used for the large majority of productions, excepting where specially thin tools are required.

State Gives No Aid In Road Building

Continued from first page

Two; 4th, 10560 feet on Route No. 222 in East St. Clair Twp. It was the understanding of our County Commissioners that work would be commenced promptly on these State Aid roads, and they have so informed their people, but up to this time nothing seems to have been done, and our people are clamoring and blaming the County Commissioners for the delay, although they have done everything that could be done, and all that your department required of them. It would seem therefore, that the delay is entirely due to the inaction of your department.

Now, we are intensely anxious that work be commenced on our road program, and we earnestly request you to take some action at once toward the construction of these roads which are so much needed by the people of our County.

Very truly yours,

D. C. Reiley,
County Solicitor.

Reply to Mr. Reiley's Letter

State Highway Department,
Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 20, 1921.

D. C. Reiley, Esquire,
County Solicitor,
Bedford, Pa.

My dear Sir:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 17th. The plans on your application No. 917 for the construction of section of State Highway Route No. 329 in Colerain Township and on Application No. 638 on State Highway Route No. 46 in Everett Borough, both under the State-aid plan, are about complete. It happens, however, that the revenues of the State at the present moment are not sufficient to justify our awarding these contracts, the State's share being payable out of the General Fund. I am hoping that the revenues in the near future will be such as to permit the consideration of the awarding of contracts for these improvements.

Very truly yours,
Lewis S. Sadler,
State Highway Commissioner.

Reply to Mr. Stiver's Letter of Inquiry
State Highway Department,
Harrisburg, Pa., August 17, 1921
Commissioners of Bedford County,
Bedford, Pennsylvania.

Attention: Mr. Ross Stiver.

In response to your inquiry of August 14, referring to the status of State-aid projects in your County, our Engineers have been doing everything possible to expedite these improvements but because of the fact that there are not available State-aid funds in the Treasury we are compelled at the present to postpone consideration of advertisements for proposals.

Yours very truly,
Lewis S. Sadler,
State Highway Commissioner.

POULTRY CULLING

Bedford County farmers can save one-third of the summer feed bill of their poultry by the systematic culling of their flocks. This fact was brought out last week at the poultry culling demonstrations arranged by County Agent L. R. Mollenauer on 11 farms in various parts of the county. The County Agent had secured the services of Prof. H. D. Monroe, poultry specialist from the Pennsylvania State College for the demonstrations which 285 people attended. Prof. Monroe brought out the additional fact that the feed which would go to feed the cull hen can more profitably be put into the young growing stock. Furthermore, by culling out the non-layers each month, they can be sold at better prices than can usually be obtained in the fall and this money will be received in time to help pay the feed bill as the young stock needs it.

Most flocks of poultry in the state of Pennsylvania could be reduced just one-third during the summer months without reducing the egg yield. In other words a farmer can save one-third of his feed bill during the summer as well as receiving a good price for the cull hens and his egg yield will not be lowered. To prove this statement, last year in the state there were about 40,000 hens examined by Poultry Specialists from the Pennsylvania State College of which over one-third were rejected as poor layers. After these hens were disposed of the egg yield remained about the same.

The value of culling does not stop there, however. The hen that lays late during the summer is the one that lays the most during the year. Hence it can be seen that by disposing of the cull hens, only the high producers remain. By breeding from these high producers the egg production of the flock has been increased each year. Some breeders have increased their average egg production per hen by fifty eggs. The average farmer can easily attain the same results by systematic culling.

The County Agent in speaking of this work praised the splendid cooperation of the Farmers upon whose farms the meetings were held. All cooperators had made arrangements to catch the hens without confusion and to conduct an egg laying contest for one week with the good and poor hens. There were 110 persons to signify their intention of culling their own flocks from the information gained at the demonstrations.

DUNNINGS CREEK CHARGE

Services as follows:
Sunday, September 4, Pleasant Hill: Harvest Home at 10 a. m. Catechism at 11 a. m. Labor Day message at St. Paul's at 2 p. m.; at Fishertown at 7:30 p. m.

The "Creature" and Father

By MURIEL BLAIR

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March the forth its going to be a miserable birthday for me on the fifteenth I guess. Last year we had two ducks stuffed with sage and onions and I had a birthday party and a lot of other boys and girls but this year there isn't going to be anything. We never have duck now anyway because since father died mother has been so darned poor I'm sure I don't blame her would you.

March the sixth I find on looking over my diary that I didn't explain the way it ought to be spelt. I must tell you first that father used to be in the secretary of states office at Washington. We live near Washington but we've moved into a smaller house since father died. It was a pity he died so young because father and mother had a bad falling out about a girl the night before and he didn't have a funeral or anything. It was a girl my father used to know before he was married and mother said there wasn't any harm in that but why did father have a date with her at the Monument. Father said he didn't have a date but both happened to be there and if mother hadn't come snooping around all would have been well. Mother said she wouldn't stand for such lawldige and the next day father died.

We moved into a tiny house after father died.

March the ninth I'm going to write to the president to get me a new father. The president thought a great deal of father and mother used to go to his receptions but she hasn't been to any since father died. Its odd how different it is after you havent any father.

March the eleventh I wrote to the president yesterday about a father. I told him how awful it is to be without one and I explained that he wouldn't have died if he hadn't met the Creature.

March the thirteenth no answer has come from the president. I guess he is looking up a father for me. It isn't easy to choose the right kind of a father.

March the fourteenth I must write this down at once before I forget all the circumstances. We are going into Washington tomorrow to have my birthday party with Mrs. Gregory that the lady who introduced mother to father at the white house reception.

March the fifteenth this is my birthday. no letter from the president.

March the sixteenth I take my pen in hand to inform you of the astonishing events of yesterday. We arrived in Washington on the eleven five and went straight to Mrs. Gregory's house. Mrs. Gregory is a nice old lady with silver hair and when she saw mother they both began to cry. I stood by sheepishly and presently Mrs. Gregory said so this is the Little Fellow how he has grown. I said Yes Mam. Mother said dont you pity me. You poor thing, said Mrs. Gregory from the bottom of my heart I do. Then they began to talk earnestly and Some How I knew that they were talking about my new father. So I said Mrs. Gregory I wrote to the president for another father and I guess he has spoken to you, hasn't he. What she cried, starting up, so that was You. Mother was furious and told me to run away into the garden to play. I played till I was tired and went back into the house round the back way. When I got outside the parlor door I heard a sound of sobbing and suddenly a well remembered voice cried in tones that froze the blood in my veins Where is the Little Fellow Phyllis I must see him at once. The door flew open and who do you think was there. My father—the same one. And he hadn't died at all but only gone away. I never saw mother laugh and cry together as she did then and they wouldn't stop kissing me. They said the credit lay between Mrs. Gregory and the president and that the Creature has married and gone away.

we had two ducks for dinner.

Kelp Superior to Rattan.

The strong, tough strands of the variety of seaweed known as giant kelp, which grows in abundance along the coast of the Americas, have been found to be an ideal material for the weaving of all sorts and sizes of baskets, reed furniture, and like articles, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. It is said to be greatly superior to willow and rattan for the purpose, as it is much more pliable than other materials and therefore more easily worked. Many persons believe that plants which grow in water are tender when wet, and fragile when dry. This is not true of kelp, the fiber being of leatherlike consistency and toughness, and the strands, size for size, nearly as strong as leather. In fashioning the various pieces of furniture, the strands are woven in such a way that the natural brown shade of the plant's exterior forms the outside of the article, and the velvety white heart, the interior.

Choosing a Stenographer.

"Several young women are waiting to apply for a stenographic position, Mr. Grabcohn."

"Very well. Shoo all those who have bobbed hair and extremely short skirts off the premises. Then if you can find one among the rest who doesn't look as if she thought a movie idol were the answer to a maiden's prayer, show her in."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

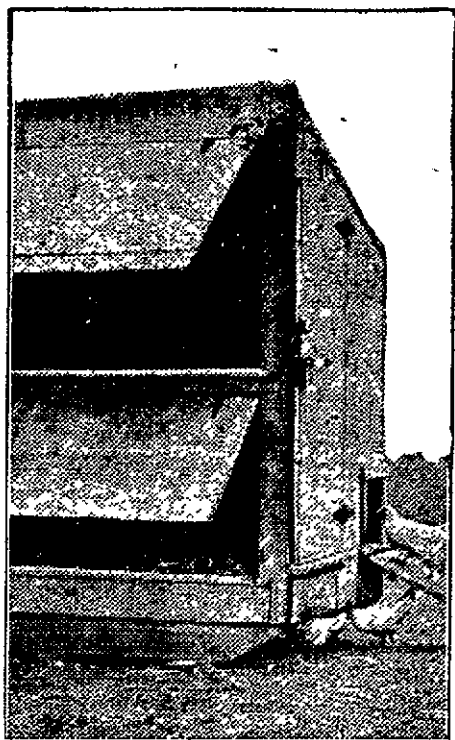
POULTRY CACKLES

SOIL SUITED FOR CHICKENS

Light Loam Which Will Grow Good Grass Is Well Adapted for Poultry Conditions.

Poultry can be raised successfully on any well-drained soil. A light loam which will grow good grass is well adapted for this purpose, while a very light sandy soil through which the water leaches freely will stand more intensive poultry conditions, but most of the green feed for the fowls kept on such a soil will have to be purchased.

A heavy clay or adobe soil is not well adapted to poultry raising, as



Colony House Arranged for Summer Conditions.

such land does not drain readily, and it is much more difficult to keep the stock healthy, poultry specialists on the government poultry farm have found. Long stationary houses, or the intensive system, saves steps, but it is easier to keep the birds healthy and to reproduce the stock under the colony system, where the birds are allowed free range. Breeding stock and especially growing chickens should have an abundance of range while hens used solely for the production of market eggs may be kept on a very small area with good results.

The colony house system necessitates placing the houses, holding about 100 hens, from 200 to 250 feet apart so that the stock will not kill the grass. The colony system may be adapted to severe winter conditions by drawing the colony houses together in a convenient place at the beginning of winter, thus reducing the labor during these months.

DUST BOX QUITE IMPORTANT

Chickens Cleanse Themselves of Vermin by Wallowing in Dust—Place in Sunlight.

Chickens never wash as many birds do, but cleanse themselves of insects by wallowing in dust. Where board or cement floors are used in the chicken house, some means of dusting during the winter months should be provided. A dust box 3 feet by 5 feet, or 4 feet by 4 feet will be found large enough in most instances, the United States Department of Agriculture suggests, for a flock of 50 or 60 fowls. It should be placed where it can be reached by sunlight during as much of the day as possible.

Fine, light dry dust is best for the box, but sandy loam is good. Road dust is recommended by many, but it is often hard to secure. Coal ashes may be mixed with the soil if desired to make them lighter.

HANG ONTO YEARLING FOWLS

Practice of Selling Off Young Hens in Fall Is Wasteful Habit of Some Farmers.

One of the most wasteful habits that poultrymen and farmers have been guilty of in the past has been the practice of selling off the young hens every fall, keeping only those needed for the breeding pen the following season.

They then pin their hope and faith on the uncertain qualities of the pullets which they have raised, because it has been thought that it is not profitable to keep hens after their pullet years. Happily, this has not proved itself true in the numerous investigations which have been made into the matter by the experiment stations and by practical poultrymen who are attempting to evolve the utmost in egg production in their flocks.

FOWLS IN WINTER QUARTERS

Pullets Should Be Moved Before They Begin to Lay—Carefully Prevent All Drafts.

Move pullets into winter quarters before they begin to lay, the United States Department of Agriculture advises. All should be in winter quarters before cold weather. See that the henhouse is disinfected and that it is tight on three sides and that there is no chance for a draft to strike the hens while on their roosts.

Live Stock News

TIME TO PURCHASE FEEDERS

No Hard and Fast Rule for Farmer to Go By—Cattle Are Higher in Spring Than in Fall.

Sim Baxter's right leg was in temporary retirement under a layer of arnica-soaked bandages. He regarded the injured member with a glint of rueful humor and spoke thus to a neighbor who had dropped in for a chat with the cheerful invalid.

"Bert, tell me something. How can a feller tell when a mean white mule named Anarchy is goin' to kick? I mean, how can he tell in time to do him any good?"

"Human knowledge goes no further than to say that a white mule is always goin' to kick. Is that the answer? Then let me ask you a question: How do you know whether to buy your 'feeder' steers in the fall or in the spring? Do you make anything by feeding them in the winter, and will you make more if you let the other feller feed 'em through? They cost more in the spring than in the fall. Is there any way to be certain?"

Sim admitted that the thing was past his comprehension and confessed that he sometimes did the thing one way and sometimes the other, but that he never knew just how he was coming out.

In reality, as to the time to buy stockers or feeders, there is no hard and fast rule. The usual time is in the fall when they must leave the grazing areas and go where feeds have been harvested or stored for cattle feeding. However, with a falling market, which no one can foretell with any degree of certainty, the cattle may not be worth enough more in the spring to pay for the winter feeding. Yet they have been kept largely on feed for which there is no other market.

Consequently, what Sim and his neighbor should know is how much it costs to keep stockers through the winter on various rations, how they lose or gain weight, and how they gain through the summer as a result of the way they have been wintered. Being in a better position to carry on feeding experiments to answer these questions than the cattlemen, the Bureau of animal industry, co-operating with the West Virginia experiment station, conducted a series of feeding tests in Greenbrier county, West Virginia. The experiments began December 22, 1914, and covered a period of four years, the results being now



Turning Steers into Beef.

published in department bulletin 870. In brief, 30 yearling steers were selected each year and divided into three lots of ten steers each. When the lots were carefully equalized, the average weight of the animals was 663 pounds each. The steers were on winter pastures an average of 130 days, and on pasture an average of 158 days each year.

The tests proved that an average daily ration of 19.3 pounds of silage, five pounds of mixed hay, and 2.5 pounds of wheat straw during the winter would maintain these steers without loss of weight.

An average daily ration of 23.1 pounds of corn silage, 4.9 pounds of wheat straw and one pound of cottonseed meal would give each steer an average gain of 62 pounds.

A daily ration of 11.9 pounds of mixed hay and 4.1 pounds of wheat straw fed throughout the winter will not keep the animal in good condition. This ration was responsible for a loss of 35 pounds per steer. Corn silage gave better results than dry roughage alone, and the steers that had silage as a part of their winter ration made greater total gains than those fed on hay and straw.

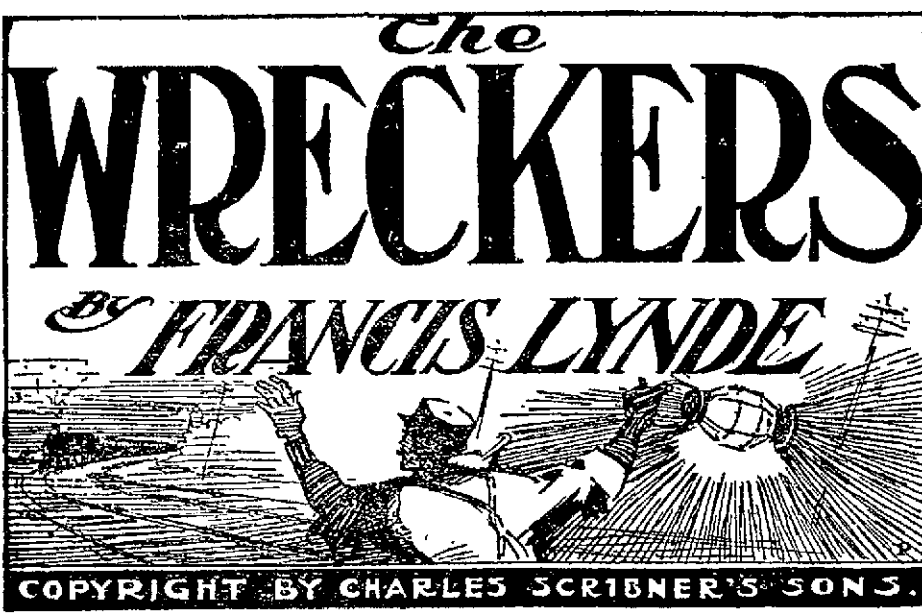
The cost of feed averaged throughout the four years was as follows:

Corn silage \$ 6.00
Mixed hay 15.00
Rye hay 15.00
Soy-bean hay 17.00
Wheat straw 7.00
Cottonseed meal 50.00

The bulletin records feeding tests that will be extremely valuable to the farmers of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee and the adjacent states, and for them it does much to answer the question that puzzled Sim and his friends. The bulletin may be had on application to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

Porker and Runt.

A plump little pig is a porker, but a puny pig is a runt.



Chapter XIV

Continued from last week.

all the way to the door of the railroad club.

It sure did look as if things were just about as bad as they could ever be, now. Hatch once more on top, the whole bottom knocked out of the railroad experiment, our good name for political honesty gone glimmering, and, worst of all, perhaps, the boss' big heart broken right in two over those four little words that nothing could ever rub out—"he is my husband." I didn't wonder that the boss said never a word in all that long walk down-town, or that he forgot to tell me good-night when he locked himself up in his room at the club.

CHAPTER XV

The Dipsomaniac

In a day when bunched money, however arrogant it may be, has been taught to go sort of softly, the Hatch people were careful not to make any public announcement of the things they were doing or going to do. But bad news has wings of its own. Mr. Norcross was still in the midst of his mail dictation to me the morning after the bottom—all the different bottoms—fell out, when Mr. Hornack came bulging in.

"What's all this fire-alarm that's been sprung about a new elevator trust?" he demanded, chewing on his cigar as if it were something he were trying to eat. "It's all over town that C. S. & W. has been secretly reorganized, with the Hatch crowd in control. I'm having a perfect cyclone of telephone calls asking what, and how, and why."

The boss' reply ignored the details. "We're in for it again," he announced briefly. "The local companies couldn't hold on to a good thing when they had it. The stock has been swept up, first into little heaps, and then into big ones, and now the Hatch people have forced a practical consolidation."

"Is that the fact—or only the way you are doping it out?" queried the traffic manager.

"It is the fact. Hatch came here last night to tell me about it; also, to tell me where we were to get off."

Hornack bit off a piece of the chewed cigar and took a fresh hold on it.

"Does he think for one holy half minute that we're going to sit down quietly and let him undo all the good work that's been done?" he rasped.

"He does—just that. He's putting us in the nine-hole, Hornack, and up to the present moment I haven't found the way to climb out of it."

"But the ground leases?" Hornack began. "Why can't we pull them on him?"

"We might, if we hadn't been shot dead in our tracks by the very men who ought to be backing us to win," said the boss soberly. And then he went on to tell about the new grip Hatch had on us.

Of course, Hornack blew up at that, and what he said wasn't for publication. For a minute or so the air of the office was blue. When he got down to common, ordinary English again he was saying, between curses: "But you can't let it stand at that, Norcross; you simply can't!"

"I don't intend to," was the even-toned rejoinder. "But anything we can do will always lack the element of finality, Hornack, while Wall Street owns us. I've said it a hundred times and I'll say it again: the only hope for the public service corporation to-day lies in a distribution of its securities among the people it actually serves."

Hornack's teeth met in the middle of the chewed cigar.

"That's excellent logic—bully good logic. If anybody should ask you! But we're fighting a condition, not a theory. Nobody wants P. S. L. Common even at thirty-two. You wouldn't advise your worst enemy to buy it at that figure."

"I don't know," said the boss, kind of musingly. "You're forgetting the water that's been put into it from time to time by the speculators and reorganizers; there has been a good deal of that, first and last. Nevertheless, value for value, you know, and I know, that the property is worth more than thirty-two, including the bonds. What I mean is that if anybody would buy the control at that figure—the control, mind you and not merely a minority—and handle the road purely as a dividend-earning business proposition, he wouldn't lose money, he'd make money—a lot of it!"

"All of which doesn't get us anywhere in the present panic," returned the traffic manager. "I suppose we'll have to wait until Hatch makes his first move, and I've still got flat enough left in me to hope that he'll make it suddenly. I'm holding the button for me if anything new develops. I'm going back to sitting on to my telephone."

Following this talk with Hornack

there was a fly-out with Billoughby and Juneman, but as this three-cornered conference was held in the private room of the suite, I don't know what was said. A little farther along, when the boss was once more whittling at the dictation, Mr. Van Britt strolled in. Mr. Norcross told me to take my bunch of notes to May and then he gave Mr. Van Britt his lining, starting off with: "Well, how is the general superintendent this fine morning?"

Mr. Van Britt wrinkled his nose. "The general superintendent is wondering, one more time, why under the starry heavens he is out here in this country that God has forgotten, scrapping for a living on this one-horse railroad of yours when he might be in good little old New York, living easy and clipping coupons in the safety-deposit room of a Broad street bank."

The boss looked at that, and I'm telling you right now, that I was glad to know that he was still able to laugh. "You've never seen the day when you wanted to renege, Upton, and you know it," he hit back. "Think of the perfectly good technical education you were wasting when I took hold of you and jerked you out here."

"Huh!" said our millionaire. "I've just had two engineers on the carpet for running over an old ranchman's pet cow. They said they couldn't help it; but I told them that under the 'public-be-pleased' policy, they'd got to help it."

The boss chuckled. "I believe you'd joke at your own funeral, Upton. You didn't come here to tell me about the ranchman's pet cow."

"Not exactly. I came to tell you that Citizens' Storage & Warehouse is due to have a strike on its hands. The management—which seems to have got itself consolidated in some way—shot out a lot of new bosses all along the line on the through train last night, and this morning the entire works, elevators, packeries, coal yards, lumber mills, and everything, are posted with notices of a blanket cut in wages; twenty per cent, flat, for everybody. The news has been trickling in over the wires all morning; and the



"A General Strike of All C. S. & W. Employees Will Go On at Noon Tomorrow."

last word is that a general strike of all C. S. & W. employees will go on at noon tomorrow."

"That is move number one," said the boss. And then: "You have heard that the Hatch people have reached out and taken in the C. S. & W.?"

"Hornack was telling me something about it; yes."

"It is true; and the fight is on. You see what Hatch is doing. At one stroke he gets rid of all the local employees of C. S. & W., who have been drawing good pay and who might make trouble for him a little later on, and fills their places with strike-breakers who have no local sympathizers."

"But there will be another result which he may not have counted upon," Mr. Van Britt put in. "The blanket cut serves notice upon everybody that once more the old strong-arm monopoly is in the saddle. The newspapers will tell us about it tomorrow morning. Also, a good many of them will be asking us what we are going to do about it; whether we are going to fight the new monopoly as we did the old, or stand in with the graft, as our predecessors did."

"We needn't go over that ground again—you and I, Upton," said Mr. Norcross. "You know where I stand. But the conditions have changed. We have been knifed in the back." And with that he gave the stocky little operating chief a crisp outline of the new situation precipitated by the

Dunton-Collingwood political bribery.

Mr. Van Britt took it quietly, as he did most things, sitting with his hands in his pockets and smiling blandly where Hornack had exploded in wrathful profanity. At the wind-up he said:

"Old Uncle Breckenridge is one too many for you, Graham. You can't stand the gaff—this new gaff of Hatch's; and neither can you go before the people as the accuser of your president—and hope to hold your job. The one thing for you to do is to lock up your office and walk out."

"Upton, if I thought you meant that—but I never know when to take you seriously."

"The two engineers who ran over the ranchman's pet cow had no such difficulty, I assure you. And isn't it good advice? You know, as well as I do, that Chadwick is holding you here by main strength; that you can never accomplish anything permanent while Dunton and his cronies are at the steering-wheel. It might be different if you had the local backing of your constituency—the people served by the Short Line. But you haven't that; up to date, the people are merely interested spectators."

"Go on," said the boss, frowning again.

"They have a stake in the game—the biggest of the stakes, as a matter of fact—but it isn't sufficiently apparent to make them climb in and fight for you. They are saying, with a good bit of reason, that, after all is said and done, Big Money—Wall Street—still has the call, and any twenty-four hours may see the whole thing slump back into graft and crooked politics."

"It is so true that you might be reading it out of a book," was the boss' comment. And then: "What's the answer?"

Mr. Van Britt shook his head. "I don't know. If you had money enough to buy the voting control in P. S. L. you might get somewhere; but as it is, you're like a cat in Hades without claws."

"Tell me," said Mr. Norcross, after a little pause: "You're a native New Yorker; do you know this man Collingwood?"

"Only by hearsay. He is what our English friends call a 'blooming bouncer'—fast yachts, fast motor-cars, the fast set generally. It's a pretty bad case of money-spoil, I fancy. They say he wasn't always a total loss."

"Did you ever hear that he was married?"

"Oh, yes; he married a Kentucky girl some years ago. I don't remember her name. They say she stood him for about six months and then dropped out. I suppose he needs killing for that."

At this the boss went a step farther, saying: "He does, indeed, Upton. I happen to know the young woman."

That was when Mr. Van Britt fired his own little bomb-shell. "So do I," he answered quietly.

"But you said you had forgotten her name?"

"So I have—her married name. And what's more, I mean to keep on forgetting it."

There was no mistake about the boss' frown this time.

"That won't do, Upton," he said, kind of warningly.

"It will do well enough for the present. I'd marry her tomorrow, Graham, if she were free, and there were no other obstacles. Unhappily, there are two—besides the small legal difficulty; she doesn't care for my money—having a little of her own; and she happens to be in love with the other fellow."

I guess the boss was remembering what Mrs. Sheila had told him in that confidence before the back-parlor fire, about its being all off between her and Collingwood, for he said: "I think you are mistaken as to that last."

"No, I'm not mistaken. But that's neither here nor there. Neither you nor I can send Collingwood to the penitentiary—that's a cinch. Wherefore, I'm advising you to quit, walk out, jump the job."

At that the boss took a fresh brace, righting his swing chair with a snap.

"You know very little about me, Upton, if you think I'm going to throw up my hands now, when the real pinch has come. I have a scheme—if it could only be worked. But it can't be worked on a rising market. By some trick or other, the Dunton people are boosting the stock again. It went up three points yesterday."

Mr. Van Britt grinned. "They're discounting the effect of this little political deal—which will at least rope your reform scheme down, if it doesn't do anything else. What you need is a good, old-fashioned cataclysm of some sort; something that would fairly knock the tar out of P. S. L. securities and send them skittering down the toboggan slide in spite of anything Uncle Breckenridge could do to stop them; down to where they could be safely and profitably picked up by the dear public. Unfortunately, those things don't happen outside of the story books. If they did, if the earthquake should happen along our way just now, I don't know but I'd be disloyal enough to get out and help it shake things up a bit."

After Mr. Van Britt had gone, the boss put in the remainder of the day like a workman, skipping the noon luncheon as he sometimes did when the work drive was extra heavy. Meanwhile, as you'd suppose, rumor was plentifully busy, on the railroad, and also in town.

By noon it was well understood that there had been a radical change in the management of C. S. & W., and that there was going to be a general strike in answer to the slashing cut in wages. I slipped up-town to get a bite and I heard some of the talk.

It was pretty straight, most of it—which shows how useless it is to try to keep any business secrets, nowadays.

For example: the three men at my table in the Bullard grill-room—they didn't know me or who I was—knew that a council of war had been called in the railroad headquarters, and that Ripley had been pulled in by wire from Lesferburg, and that we were rushing along hurriedly to provide storage room for the wheat shippers in case of a tie-up, and that we were arranging to distribute railroad company coal in case the tie-up should bring on a fuel famine—knew all these things and talked about them.

They were facts, as far as they went—these things. The boss hadn't been idle during the forenoon, and he kept up the drive straight through to quitting time. Word was brought in during the afternoon by Tarbell that the Hatch people were wiring the Kansas City and Omaha employment agencies and placing hurry orders for strike-breakers. The boss' answer to this was a peremptory wire to our passenger agents at both points to make no rate concessions whatever, of any kind, for the transportation of laborers under contract. It was a shrewd little knock. Labor of that kind is mighty hard to move unless it can get free transportation or a low rate of fare, and I could see that Mr. Norcross was hoping to keep the strike-breakers away.

When six o'clock came, the boss asked May to stay and keep the office open while I could go down-stairs and get my dinner in the station restaurant, and he went off up-town—to the club, I suppose. After I'd had my bite, I let May go. Everything was moving all right, so far as anybody could see. We had five extra fuel trains loading the company's chutes at Coalville,

and the dispatcher was instructed to work them out on the line during the night, distributing them to the towns that had reported shortages. They were not to be turned over to the regular coal yards; they were to be sidetracked and held for emergencies.

Mr. Norcross came back about eight o'clock, and I gave him my report of how things were going on the line. A little later Mr. Cantrell dropped in, and there was a quiet talk about the situation, and what it was likely to develop. The Mountaineer editor was given all the facts, except the one big one about Hatch's death-grip on us, and in turn Mr. Cantrell promised the help of his paper to the last ditch—though, of course, he had no idea of how deep that last ditch was going to be. I had a lot of filing and indexing to do, and I kept at work while they were talking, wondering all the time if the boss would venture to tell the editor about the depth of that "last ditch." He didn't. I guess he thought he wouldn't until he had to.

It was pretty nearly nine o'clock when the editor went away, and Mr. Norcross was just saying to me that he guessed we'd better knock off for the night, when we both heard a step in May's room. A second later the door was pushed open and a man came in, making for the nearest chair and flinging himself into it as if he'd reached the limit. It was Collingwood. He was chewing on a dead cigar and his face was like the face of a corpse. But he was sober.

Naturally, I supposed he had come to make trouble with the boss on Mrs. Sheila's account, and I quietly edged open the drawer of my desk where I kept Fred May's automatic, so as to be ready. He didn't waste much time.

"I saw you as I was coming away from Kendrick's last night," he began, with a bickering rasp in his voice. "Did you go up against the gun I had loaded for you?"

Mr. Norcross cut straight through to the bottom of that little complication at a single stroke.

"What Mrs. Collingwood said to me, or what I said to her, can have no possible bearing upon anything that you may have to say to me, or that I can consent to listen to, Mr. Collingwood."

The derelict sat up in his chair. "But you've got to keep hands off, just the same; at Kendrick's, and in this other business; too. If you don't, there is going to be blood on the moon! Get me?"

The boss never batted an eye. "I'm taking it for granted that you are sober, Mr. Collingwood," he said. "If you are, you must surely know that threats are about the poorest possible weapons you can use just now."

"It's a plant, from start to finish!" cried the man in the chair. "I haven't done a d—d thing more than to cash a few checks for—for expenses, and turn the money over to Bullock. Now Hatch tells me that I was working with a spotter—his spotter—and that he can send me up for bribery. It's a lie. I don't know what Bullock did with the money, and I don't want to know."

"But you had orders to give it to him when he required it, didn't you?" Mr. Norcross cut in.

"That's none of your business. I want you to choke this man Hatch off of me!"

(Continued next week)

Needed Immediate Attention.

A little miss, age four years, went to the country to spend a week with her married brother. He was bringing her home in his wagon drawn by two mules. On the way he stopped at a country store. While in the store one of the mules let out a "hee-haw." The little girl jumped out of the wagon and almost out of breath ran to her brother, exclaiming, "Oh, Alfred, come quick, one of the mules has the hic-coughs."

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS

Hazleton.—Chief Kepping, of the fire department here, charged that a \$1000 blaze at the home of James Deano was due to the operation of a whisky still.

Mount Pleasant.—Hasson Brothers, owners of a carnival were arrested here and held for a hearing on a charge of passing worthless checks.

Danville.—After having been closed down for a month, the Danville Structural Tubing company resumed work with between 300 and 400 men reporting.

Harrisburg.—The state bureau of animal industry has just paid \$130,000 for cattle killed to prevent contagion.

Harrisburg.—Commissions have been sent to members of the engineers' examining licensure board and it will organize shortly.

West Chester.—Howard Hard, 14, of Bondsville, was fishing in the Brandywine near his home when his hook caught a twig as he attempted to cast, rebounded and penetrated an eyelid, but the eyeball was not injured. A physician cut the barb from the hook and removed the shank.

Pottsville.—Preparations are being made here to install in Schuylkill county the wayside system of telephones, whereby automobilists can call up their own homes on all state roads and also call for help if a breakdown occurs. The system also provides wayside tools in boxes for emergency purposes.

Pittsburgh.—William Carroll, for twenty-one years in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad, was arrested at the instance of George V. Craighead, postoffice inspector, charged with the theft of \$3000 in bonds from the registered mail. Carroll, according to the inspector, found a number of letters in a mail car and opened them, abstracting their contents, which included negotiable securities.

Harrisburg.—Charged with offering protection to a saloonkeeper, Paul E. Fritzsche, a prohibition enforcement officer, was arrested and held under \$1000 bail for a hearing before United States Commissioner Hall. John Relscheld, a hotelman, says Fritzsche offered to protect his place for \$25 monthly. Fritzsche, whose home is said to be in Philadelphia, denies the accusation.

Harrisburg.—Pennsylvania last year had 752 of the 4951 men in the United States employed in trap-rock quarries of the country, ranking third in the number in this industry. New Jersey had the largest total with 1090 and Massachusetts was second with 885.

Greensburg.—An automobile without anyone at the steering wheel was responsible for the death of Forrest, 6-year-old son of David Wasson, of Trafford. The little fellow with two brothers was playing in the yard of his home when the car leaped over the sidewalk and struck the child.

Pittsburgh.—Joseph Neenan, president of the American Window Glass workers, announced here that a wage agreement had been reached with the Window Glass Manufacturers' Association of America, affecting the "hand plants." It calls for a reduction of 28 per cent from the wage scale, effective one year ago, and becomes operative September 6 to September 19, when it is expected the hand plants will be placed in operation. The new agreement affects 5200 skilled workmen and other workers enough to bring the total to 18,000 persons.

Hazleton.—The huckleberry season ended with a total of forty-five carloads shipped to market, as compared with 140 in 1920 and 125 in 1919. Droughts, frosts and forest fires damaged the crop seriously. The local association announced the revenue in 1921 was only \$146,000, as compared with about \$400,000 last year.

Altoona.—Compensation for a death due to suicide is asked by Mrs. Kate M. Peight, of Altoona, in a claim filed in the office of Compensation Referee Jacob Snyder here. The woman's husband, William D. Peight, died May 26 last, from a self-inflicted gunshot wound in the head. The claim petition recites that Peight was formerly employed in the frame shop of the Pennsylvania railroad's Altoona shops and was injured about the head in a fall from a locomotive during his work. His injury incapacitated him and his mind later became deranged as a result of the accident. The mental trouble led to his taking his life.

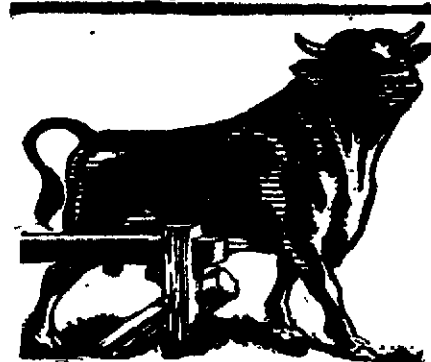
Danville.—John D. Flanagan was instantly killed and James Castner and Thomas Brady were seriously injured when they were caught by a fall of several tons of dirt on state highway construction operations between this place and Bloomsburg. The injured were rushed to the Bloomsburg hospital. The men were digging out dirt for a fill when the cave-in occurred.

Harrisburg.—Plans to add portable fire apparatus to the forest fire equipment of the forestry department are being worked out.

Hazleton.—Frank, 4-year-old son of Angelo De Falco, of this place, was seriously injured when run down by a runaway team.

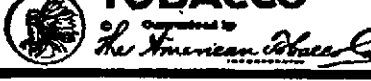
Saukrig.—Fishing in Middle Creek, George E. Rohrback, of this place, for mer prothonotary of Northumberland county, landed a black bass that weighed four and a half pounds.

Pittsburgh.—Carl F. Doehbert, age 20, committed suicide by hanging in his home here.



50 good cigarettes for 10c from one sack of

GENUINE
"BULL"
DURHAM
TOBACCO



Greensburg.—Following the discovery of twenty-two cases of typhoid fever in one section of this place, the board of health closed an old spring from which the families had been getting water.

Selinsgrove.—More than 5000 persons gathered at Rolling Green, a pleasure park near here, to attend the annual outing of the Susquehanna Valley Farmers' Association.

Bloomsburg.—The school board elected William W. Raker, former principal of the Bradford schools, principal of the high school from among forty applicants.

Bethlehem.—Harold Benner, a taxi driver, was held up by two negroes near this city and robbed of a gold watch and \$25. The footpads handed him twenty-five cents when they took a package of cigarettes, saying that they would not be so mean as to take his smokes without paying for them.

Altoona.—Lightning set fire to the stone mansion of the John Lloyd estate, causing a \$5000 loss. Firemen playing hose on the flames were shocked by electricity, which was transmitted through the water striking electric wires. Captain William Young and Fireman James Garrity were injured by falling slate and Fireman Harry Locum was shocked by contact with wires.

Lattimer.—James Esposito holds the record for shoe repair bills. He broke the Lehigh Valley Coal company mule stables at the Lattimer strippings, it is alleged, to cut up some harness to sole his shoes. When arraigned before Alderman E. J. Fallon he paid \$4 for repairs to the set of harness, as well as costs that ran the bill up to about \$10, or \$5 a sole.

Beaver Falls.—Four persons were injured in a coal mine near New Galilee, when a spark from a miner's lamp fell into can of blasting powder. They were Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Owens, of New Galilee, and Mabel Stroh, 15, and Olive Hannibal, aged 17, of New Castle. The two girls were visiting the Owens home, and had expressed a wish to see the workings of a mine. Owens was escorting them, about half a mile underground, when the explosion occurred. All will recover.

Chester.—Informed that her grandchild, Catherine Long, aged 6 years, had been seriously injured by an automobile, Mrs. Mary Oesterly, of 200 West Fifth street, was seized with a heart attack and died soon after being removed to her home from a moving picture theatre. The child died in the Chester Hospital. Alletio Melra-to, 34 years, driver of the automobile, was arrested and Police Magistrate Elliott held him in \$1000 bail to appear at the inquest.

Berwick.—Kermit Bower, aged 5, son of Arthur Bower, was injured in a peculiar manner at his home. His father had killed a chicken and was cleaning the blade of the hatchet by striking it into a tree, when the hatchet slipped and struck the boy on the head, inflicting a gash several inches long.

Berwick.—Attempting to cross the street on his bicycle in front of the automobile of Fred Vanderslice, Thomas J. Garrison was struck by the automobile and sustained a fractured collarbone and possible fracture of the ribs.

Greensburg.—The lives of 150 miners were endangered in the Hempfield Slope of the Keystone Coal and Coke company at Crow's Nest when fire broke out in the workings. It spread rapidly, but by the prompt work of rescue crews all the miners were guided to safety. The fire, it was reported, started in a fan house.

Freeland.—Many private homes have been robbed of stores of liquor kept for medicinal purposes, and it is alleged an organized gang of bootleggers, unable to secure supplies elsewhere, have taken to looting houses where they suspect a few quarts can be taken.

Carlisle.—Edmond C. Forsyth, aged 36, head of recreational educational work at the army medical department field service school here, committed suicide at the officers club by shooting. He had relations in Brooklyn and Massachusetts.

Butler.—The Butler Citizen, established in 1867, and made a daily paper in 1908, has suspended publication. Laurytown.—Residents and former residents of Laurytown parish, the oldest in the Lehigh coal fields, will gather for the annual reunion.

Pittsburgh.—One hundred cases of bonded whisky were seized by the police here in the home of Santino Pasquilli who, with six others, were

Number Ten is the Best Blood Purifier made.

A Fifty-cent bottle contains a two months treatment and spring is the best time to use it.

Ed. D. Heckerman
The Druggist Bedford, Pa.

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY--

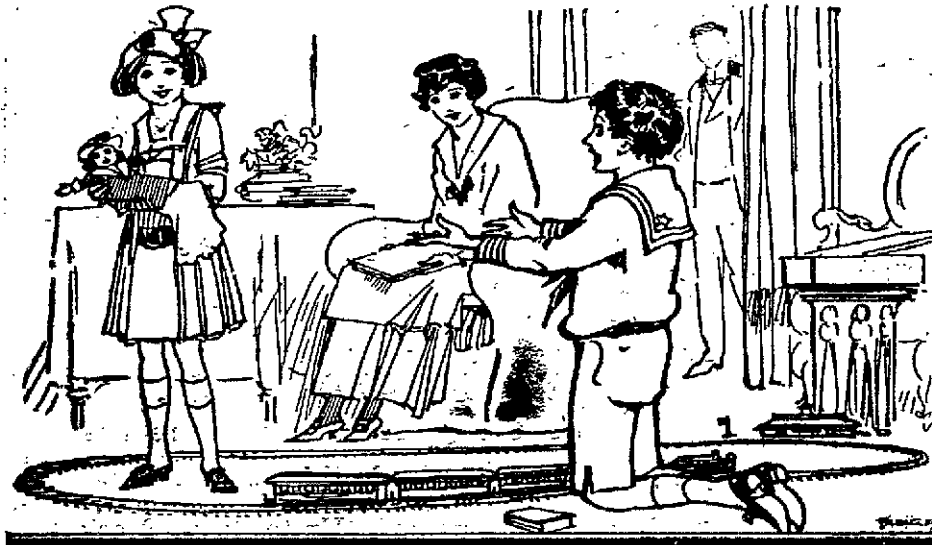
By Making Your Old Clothing Serviceable

FOOTER'S-CLEANERS' & DYE

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

Agency, Misses Powell & Bain.

We are doing it for thousands of others—why not for you? We believe a trial will convince you.



Those Children of Yours

Are you sitting down with them regularly and teaching them the principles of uprightness, honesty and fair play? Instruction in religion is excluded from most public schools. Unless you take your children to Sunday school they may not learn the truths your mother taught you.

Start the Children Right

Give your boy and girl the best start in life possible. Take them to church and Sunday school. Lessons learned in youth will never leave them. If you are not connected with another congregation we shall be glad to have you worship with us.

J. ROY CESSNA

He's The Insurance Man Bedford, Pa.

TOWN PESTS



The Agent invades your Office or Home with as much Assurance as the Kaiser entered Belgium and Fixes you with his Hypnotic Eye while he Puts Over-a Barrage of Oratory, uses up your Time, gets your Money and wishes Something onto you that you neither Need nor Want. Why are Agents?

TOO LATE

Death only a matter of short time. Don't wait until pains and aches become incurable diseases. Avoid painful consequences by taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles—the National Remedy of Holland since 1895. Guaranteed. Three sizes, all druggists. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

Hadn't Adjusted Chains. Jane was taking her music lessons. She was playing the C scale. She played some notes faster than others. The teacher asked her why she hurried, and Jane answered, "Oh, my hand skidded."

A Pennsylvania Woman Tells Her Experience

Westfield, Pa.—"I have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription Tablets during three expectant periods and find nothing equal to them. I couldn't have done a day's work if it were not for the Prescription. I had the flu and as I never was strong I believe I would have had a serious time only for this medicine. I now do the work for six in family including the churning and the washing."—MRS. H. HURD, R. F. D. No. 1. You can procure Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in any drug store.



We are headquarters for the finest sweets made in America. Shipped to us direct from the makers.

Every package doubly guaranteed fresh and perfect.

Jno. R. Dull, Druggist, Bedford, Pa.

DR. FAHRNEY

Hagerstown, Maryland

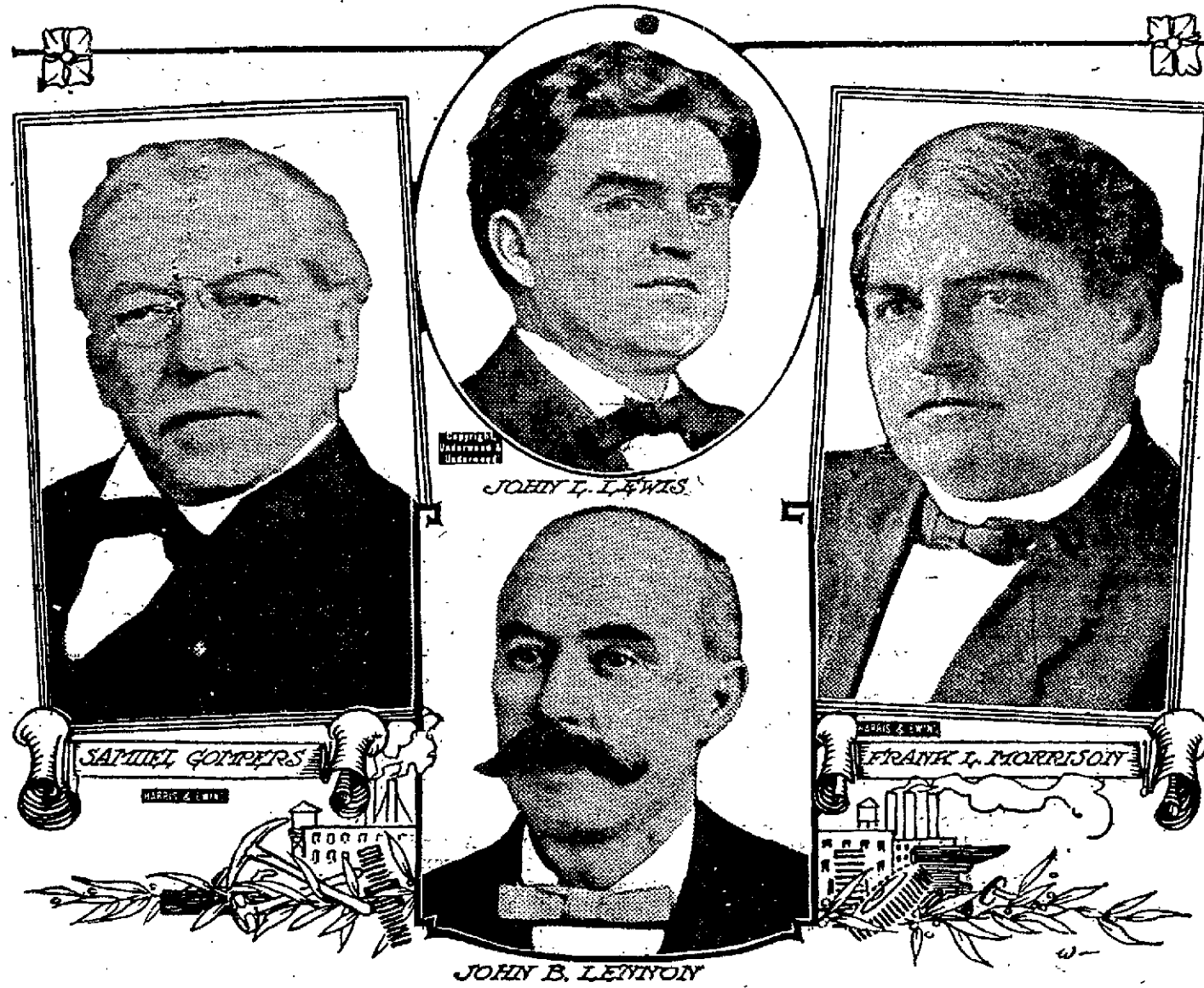
DIAGNOSTICIAN

The Dr. Fahrneys have been practicing medicine and have made a specialty of chronic diseases for over 100 years. I am working only with chronic diseases—bad kinds—difficult cases—and I diagnose your case before I treat you. If you have a trouble or weakness or deformity, write to me and I'll study your case and give satisfaction.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND, Largest and Best of all Druggists' Pills to Relieve and Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, and all other ailments of the bowels. Take one or two pills of your own size, as directed. Always Reliable. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Labor Leaders Whose Names Will Live



LABOR'S RIGHTS NOT EASILY WON

Struggle Has Been Long and Bitter, but the Victory Is Secure.

EMPLOYERS HAVE SEEN LIGHT

Workers, by Heroic Efforts, Succeeded in Maintaining and Vindicating Constitutional Rights—Will Be No Turning Back.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the American Federation of Labor.

Employers have not come willingly or readily to see that it is just and right and wise that those who work should have their proper voice in helping to shape and determine the conditions of life and labor. But we have come far. By the token of progress made we know more progress is to be made.

It is just a little over a decade since the scorn, which those who dominated the thought of society felt for the life and the rights of labor, was expressed by a United States judge when, with John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, I received sentence to prison because I had dared to print and to speak the protest of labor against injustice. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Morrison were sentenced to six months' imprisonment, respectively, and I to one year. What we had done was to discuss the merits of a case that was before the courts—the Buck Stove and Range case.

Carried to the Courts.

Back of that event was history made by fighting. The National Association of Manufacturers had taken the position that the organized labor movement must be destroyed. The Anti-Boycott association was formed. Every pressure that could be mustered against organized labor was brought to bear upon it, including the pressure of suits in the courts to abridge the constitutional rights of the freedom of speech and of the press. That battle was probably the most concentrated effort of employers to break down the fighting spirit and the fighting ability of the working people.

The result was that the working people maintained and vindicated their constitutional rights and their right to own themselves and to secure agreement with their employers by collective bargaining; for the purpose of bringing employers to a realization of the fact that they had the right to establish better relations and secure better conditions; they made secure likewise their right to cease work—to strike.

Labor in Days Before War.

When, early in 1917, the clouds of war began to become apparent to discerning men, a call was issued from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, asking the officials and leaders of the national and international trade unions to assemble in Washington on March 12. The day had not been cast for war at that date. But the representatives of the great American labor movement then adopted unanimously a declaration that, come peace or come the bitter days of war, there was but one place for labor and that was under the flag, for the flag and with the flag. The words of the conclusion of that declaration will bear repeating, for no expression like it has been uttered in any other land. Thus spoke labor on March 12, 1917:

"We, the officers of the National and International Trade Unions of America in national conference assembled in

the capital of our nation, hereby pledge ourselves in peace or in war, in stress or in storm, to stand unswervingly by the standards of liberty and the safety and preservation of the institutions and ideals of our republic.

"In this solemn hour of our nation's life, it is our earnest hope that our republic may be safeguarded in its unswerving desire for peace; that our people may be spared the horrors and the burden of war; that they may have the opportunity to cultivate and develop the arts of peace, human brotherhood and a higher civilization.

"But despite all our endeavors and hopes, should our country be drawn into the maelstrom of the European conflict, we, with these ideals of liberty and justice herein declared, as the indispensable basis for national policies, offer our services to our country in every field of activity, to defend, safeguard and preserve the republic of the United States of America against its enemies whomsoever they may be, and we call upon our fellow workers and fellow citizens in the holy name of Labor, Justice, Freedom and Humanity, to devotedly and patriotically give like service."

Labor in True Light.

With this emphatic pronouncement of labor's devotion to the republic, to the great democratic cause of the world, and with other developments that came quickly in those days on the eve of war and in the days that followed so rapidly when war became a grim and real thing among us, employers everywhere came to see that the American labor movement was something more than had been pictured to them through the prejudicial briefs of their hired lawyers. They came to see it in something of its true light. They came to understand it as

one of the great protecting bulwarks of democracy. More than that, they came to see it as a great creation of democracy.

Some critics of the American labor movement have said that it has no definite program, no formula that indicates just where it is going. I know of no more emphatic answer than to point to the road over which we have come in ten years. I suggest that it shows the direction in which we are going; it shows, moreover, that we are going.

On June 19, carrying out the spirit of the labor declaration of March 13, an agreement was entered into between Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and myself, as the representative of labor. This is the agreement:

"For the adjustment and control of wages, hours and conditions of labor in the construction of armaments, there shall be created an adjustment commission of three persons, appointed by the secretary of war; one to represent the army, one the public, and one labor; the last to be nominated by Samuel Gompers, member of the advisory commission of the council of national defense, and president of the American Federation of Labor.

The Force of the Worker.

"As basic standards with reference to each armament, such commission shall use the union scale of wages, hours and conditions in force on June 1, 1917, in the locality where such armament is situated. Consideration shall be given to special circumstances, if any, arising after said date, which may require particular advances in wages or changes in other standards. Adjustment of wages, hours or conditions made by such board are to be treated as binding by all parties."

Rights to Organize.

The national war labor board adopted its principles and included therein was: "The right of workers to organize and bargain collectively through chosen representatives is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged or interfered with by the employers in any manner whatsoever."

Thus, the right of workers to a voice in the determination of their conditions of life became one of America's guiding principles not only in the war industries of the government, but the spirit became most general among employers the country over. The men and women of toil had come to stand straight in matters of executive direction. In these days when so many prophets throughout the world are proclaiming revolutions of such sweeping character, it may be presumptuous for me to use the word "revolution," but I maintain that when we reached that point in our national life where labor assumed a directing role in the affairs of the country, a very definite and practical revolution had been accomplished. A definite result had been gained, a deep-rooted concept completely destroyed and replaced by a new one of exactly opposite character, and the struggling masses of mankind given a new status in society.

The Demands of Labor.

We are upon days no less trying than the days of war, and no less fraught with great consequences. The service of labor to our country will be great, if its opportunities are great, a true reflection of the status that labor occupies in the nation. The higher and freer the position of labor, the greater and nobler will be the service of labor. Bondmen might write a declaration of freedom, but they could not conduct their own affairs and act the part of freedom until they had become free. American labor has achieved the great fundamentals of industrial freedom and it has established this fact in the life and consciousness of the community.

Progress—not for a few, but for all—that is the guiding thought and purpose of the American labor movement. I know of none better.

James O'Connell



Treasurer of Metal Trades Union. He was a member of the executive committee on labor of the Council of National Defense in 1917. From 1891 to 1910 he was president of the International Association of Machinists.

NEW LABOR LAWS

Important Legislation in Interest of Workers.

Statutes Enacted Since the Signing of the Armistice Are Matters for Congratulation.

Substantial progress has been made since the signing of the armistice in erecting additional legal safeguards for working men and women, according to the summary of labor laws enacted, made public by the American Association for Labor Legislation.

The statutes passed by forty states and by congress were examined in compiling the summary, and the conclusion is reached that the advance in the field of social insurance is particularly marked. Four more states adopted workmen's compensation laws last year, making a total of forty-five states and territories having such legislation in addition to the model act of the federal government for its civilian employees and the soldiers' and sailors' insurance act.

"Matter of Sound Economics." Besides this, almost every state amended its compensation law, "with the trend," says Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary of the association, "encouragingly toward more liberal benefits, shorter waiting periods and wider scope, indicating that protective laws for labor are regarded by legislators not as a matter of sentiment but of sound economics."

North Dakota, one of the new states to join the compensation group, has now an "enlightened provision for an exclusive state fund." Ten states raised their scale of compensation, and at present twenty-three states in all require employers to pay workers when injured from 60 to 66 2/3 per cent of their wages. Only six states, all of them in the South, lack workmen's compensation acts.

Even more significant, Dr. Andrews thinks, than the compensation insurance legislation is "the impetus given to the movement for compulsory workmen's health insurance to protect wage-earners and their families against the hazards of sickness as workmen's compensation now safeguards them when accidentally injured."

Women Workers Benefited.

Progress was also made, the report states, in obtaining legislation limiting the employment of women and children. In half a dozen states the hours of women workers were reduced, including an eight-hour limit in Massachusetts, won "after a full half-century's struggle." North Dakota passed minimum wage legislation for women and children, bringing the total of states having such laws up to 14, in addition to the District of Columbia. Eight states improved their child labor acts, while congress re-enacted child labor regulations declared unconstitutional by the Supreme court, using its taxing power as the means of enforcement.

"While congress continued to hold back," says Doctor Andrews, "well considered measures for a federal state employment service, as embodied in the Kenyon-Nolan bill, and vocational rehabilitation for industrial cripples, several states took action to meet these urgent needs. Four states, in addition to Massachusetts, where beginnings were made a year ago, authorized aid in re-educating and finding employment for industrial cripples, and the Smith-Bankhead bill, extending the present federal state system of vocational education to cover the maimed victims of industrial accidents, passed the United States senate."

Labor Unions Legalized.

Labor unions were expressly legalized in three states during the year, while in two of these the use of injunctions in labor disputes is strictly limited. Oregon created a state board of conciliation for industrial disputes, such as New York has, while South Carolina passed a law establishing penalties for violation of its conciliation and arbitration act. Six more states passed criminal syndicalism and sabotage laws.

California, Minnesota and Oklahoma increased the powers of their industrial commissions to enforce enforcement of safety regulations and other labor laws.



Gompers' Home at Washington.

The history of Samuel Gompers is largely a history of organized labor. Since 1881, with the exception of one term, he has been president of the American Federation of Labor, which he was largely instrumental in organizing. Friends of the veteran labor leader say he is the most active man in the United States, despite his seventy-one years. He traveled an average of 100 miles a day during 1920, one trip being made by airplane to keep an engagement. Hardly a meal is eaten without a conference going on simultaneously, and at times he has dictated statements as he ate. During the last year he has written four books and fifty pamphlets. Another book is in the hands of his publisher. Born in England, Gompers came to America when thirteen years old. He organized an international cigar-makers' union in 1891 and was secretary and president for six years. It was in connection with this work that he became interested in the larger movement which resulted in organization of the federation.

BALMY PEACE



"Marriage Breaker" Busy.

A Helpful Hint

The Difference.
housewife is very different
and husbandman."

WOODBURY

Mr. and Mrs. David Fetter of Altoona were visitors for a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Fetter. They enjoyed their outing hugely.

SCHELLSBURG

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott and daughter, of Tarantum, called at Rev. and Mrs. C. Gumberts on Saturday.

PLEASANTVILLE

Elmer E. Steel to Amanda M Steel, 10 acres in Hopewell Twp.,



Emblem of Satisfaction

AND

SAMSON TRACTORS

Are Hard to Beat

Several good used BUICK SIXES for the man that wants a safe used car at the right price.

BEDFORD GARAGE

ROUND KNOB

FISHERTOWN

FISHERTOWN

Miss Venie Conley, returned to Sewickley last Thursday.
Tomorrow evening a chicken and

POINT

Hall Davis. Mr. McIlwaine is
ing good, but doesn't seem to be
satisfied. He would rather be keep
ing house with his faithful wife

Charles Troutman and family, of Alaska, W. Va., Charles Jr. and family of Keyser, W. Va., Mr. and

TROUTMAN REUNION

The history of the old settlers which will date back to 1700 A. D.